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General Assembly

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Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 23

Groups of countries in special situations

Report of the Second Committee*

Rapporteur: Mr. Paul Losoko Efambe **Empole** (Democratic Republic of the Congo)

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 17 September 2010, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled:

> "Groups of countries in special situations:
>
> "(a) Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;
>
> "(b) Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation"

and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

2. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on the item at its 13th and 14th meetings, on 18 October 2010. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/65/SR.13 and 14). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 2nd to 6th meetings, from 4 to 6 October (see A/C.2/65/SR.2-6). An account of the Committee's further consideration of the item will be provided in the addenda to the present report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

* The report of the Committee on this item is being issued in three parts, under the symbol A/65/439 and Add.1 and 2.

10-65478 (E) 081210

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Item 23
Groups of countries in special situations

Letter dated 29 September 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/65/486)

Item 23 (a)
Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (A/65/80-E/2010/77)

Item 23 (b)
Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries (A/65/215)

4. At the 13th meeting, on 20 October, the Under-Secretary-General, Special Adviser on Africa and High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States made introductory statements under sub-items (a) and (b) (see A/C.2/65/SR.13).

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General Assembly

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Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 23 (a)

Groups of countries in special situations: Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

Report of the Second Committee*

Rapporteur: Mr. Paul Losoko Efambe **Empole** (Democratic Republic of the Congo)

I. Introduction

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on agenda item 23 (see A/65/439, para. 2). Action on sub-item (a) was taken at the 21st and 31st meetings, on 28 October and 24 November 2010. An account of the Committee's consideration of the sub-item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/65/SR.21 and 31).

II. Consideration of draft resolutions A/C.2/65/L.5 and A/C.2/65/L.55

2. At the 21st meeting, on 28 October, the representative of Yemen, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries" (A/C.2/65/L.5), which read:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> "*Recalling* the Brussels Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010, adopted at the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Brussels from 14 to 20 May 2001,
>
> "*Recalling also* the United Nations Millennium Declaration of 8 September 2000,

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"*Recalling further* the 2005 World Summit Outcome of 16 September 2005,

"*Recalling* its resolution 63/227 of 19 December 2008, in which it decided to convene the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 2011 at a high level,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 64/213 of 21 December 2009 on the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, in which it decided to convene the Conference in the first half of 2011 for a duration of five days,

"*Welcoming* the Ministerial Declaration adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of the Least Developed Countries held in New York on 27 September 2010,

"*Recalling* Economic and Social Council resolution 2010/27 of 23 July 2010 on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010, in which the Council, inter alia, expressed concern that the economic and social progress made so far by the least developed countries towards the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, is now threatened by the continuing severe impact of multiple global crises, such as the economic and financial crises, concerns regarding food security, the energy crisis and the adverse impacts of climate change, and resolved to take appropriate policy measures at all levels, both in the short and long-term and actions in support of the policies and measures of the least developed countries to enable them to overcome the negative impacts created by those crises,

"*Recalling also* the Cotonou Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010, as an initiative owned and led by the least developed countries,

"*Recalling further* the outcome document of the 2010 High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, in which the Heads of State and Government acknowledged the significant constraints and structural impediments faced by the least developed countries and expressed grave concern that they are lagging behind in meeting internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and in that context, inter alia, looked forward to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, which would further invigorate the international partnership to address the special needs of these countries,

"*Emphasizing* that the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries should strengthen concerted global actions in support of the least developed countries,

"1. *Welcomes* the 2010 report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010;

"2. *Decides* to convene the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries from 30 May to 3 June 2011 in Istanbul, Turkey, at the highest possible level in line with the mandate specified by the General

Assembly in its resolution 63/227 in view of the critical importance of the Conference;

"3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the progress being made in the preparatory process for the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, and notes the outcome of the Asia-Pacific regional meeting, held in Dhaka, from 18 to 20 January 2010, and the outcome of the Africa regional meeting held in Addis Ababa on 8 and 9 March 2010;

"4. *Looks forward* to the ministerial preparatory meeting for the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, to be hosted by the Government of India in New Delhi in early 2011, and to its outcome for the success of the Conference in Istanbul;

"5. *Takes note* of the ministerial meeting on enhancing the mobilization of financial resources for the development of the least developed countries, which was held in Lisbon, on 2 and 3 October 2010;

"6. *Welcomes* the establishment by the Secretary-General of the Group of Eminent Persons for the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

"7. *Also welcomes* the appointment, by the Secretary-General, of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States as the Secretary-General of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

"8. *Requests* the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, as the focal point for the preparations for the Conference, to ensure effective, efficient and timely preparations for the Conference and to further mobilize and coordinate the active involvement of the organizations of the United Nations system;

"9. *Urges* all development partners and other relevant stakeholders, including the Member States, the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and other relevant international and regional organizations, within their respective mandates, parliaments, civil society, non-governmental organizations, philanthropic organizations and the private sector, to continue to remain fully engaged in the preparatory process, including through organization of thematic pre-conference and parallel events, in order to ensure a successful outcome of the Fourth United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries, in line with its previous resolutions in this regard;

"10. *Expresses its concern* about the insufficiency of resources in the Trust Fund for the Least Developed Countries and, while expressing its appreciation to those countries that have made voluntary contributions, urges Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, major groups and other donors to contribute to the Trust Fund in a timely manner in order to support the substantive preparations for the Conference as well as to support the participation of representatives of the least developed countries in both the preparatory process and the Conference itself;

"11. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the Conference and the United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States to ensure the mobilization of sufficient resources to facilitate the preparatory process and the Conference, including the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee;

"12. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to make available the necessary resources to defray the cost of participation of two government representatives from each least developed country in the meetings of the preparatory committee and the Conference itself;

"13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of concerned organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, in collaboration with the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, to take the necessary measures to intensify their public information efforts and other appropriate initiatives to enhance advocacy and public awareness in favour of the Conference, including by highlighting its objectives and its significance;

"14. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit a ten-year comprehensive report on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, identifying, inter alia, lessons learned and best practices, as well as structural constraints and handicaps encountered, resource requirements, resource gaps and appropriate actions for achieving the set objectives of the Programme of Action;

"15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session an item entitled 'Follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries'."

3. At its 31st meeting, on 24 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries" (A/C.2/65/L.55), submitted by the Rapporteur of the Committee on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.5.

4. At the same meeting, upon the proposal of the Chair, the Committee agreed to waive rule 120 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.55.

5. Also at the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee read out a statement of the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.55.

6. Also at the 31st meeting, the Rapporteur made a statement (see A/C.2/65/SR.31).

7. At the same meeting, the representative of Turkey, in her capacity as facilitator of draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.55, orally corrected the English text of the draft resolution.

8. Also at the same meeting, the representative of France orally corrected the French text of draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.55 (see A/C.2/65/SR.31).

9. At its 31st meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.55, as orally corrected (see para. 11).

10. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.55, draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.5 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

III. Recommendation of the Second Committee

11. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Brussels Declaration[1] and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,[2] adopted at the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Brussels from 14 to 20 May 2001,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration of 8 September 2000,[3]

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome of 16 September 2005,[4]

Recalling its resolution 63/227 of 19 December 2008, in which it decided to convene the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 2011 at a high level,

Recalling also its resolution 64/213 of 21 December 2009 on the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, in which it decided to convene the Conference in the first half of 2011 for a duration of five days,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 2010/27 of 23 July 2010 on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,

Taking note of the Ministerial Declaration adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of the Least Developed Countries held in New York on 27 September 2010,

Recalling the Cotonou Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,[5] as an initiative owned and led by the least developed countries,

Recalling also its resolutions 46/206 of 20 December 1991 and 59/209 of 20 December 2004, in which it stressed and reiterated the importance, for countries graduating from least developed country status, of a smooth transition to avoid disruption in development progress,

Recalling further the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[6] in which the Heads of State and Government acknowledged the significant constraints and structural impediments faced by the least developed countries in

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[1] A/CONF.191/13, chap. I.
[2] Ibid., chap. II.
[3] See resolution 55/2.
[4] See resolution 60/1.
[5] A/61/117, annex I.
[6] See resolution 65/1.

their development efforts and expressed grave concern that they are lagging behind in meeting internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and in that context, inter alia, looked forward to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, which would further invigorate the international partnership to address the special needs of these countries,

Emphasizing that the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries should strengthen concerted global actions in support of the least developed countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010;[7]

2. *Decides* to convene the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries from 9 to 13 May 2011 in Istanbul, Turkey, at the highest possible level, in line with the mandate specified by the General Assembly in its resolution 63/227, in view of the critical importance of the Conference;

3. *Also decides* to reschedule the second session of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee and to hold it in New York from 4 to 8 April 2011, for five working days;

4. *Welcomes* the progress being made in the preparatory process for the Conference, and notes the outcome of the Asia-Pacific regional preparatory meeting, held in Dhaka from 18 to 20 January 2010, and the outcome of the Africa regional preparatory meeting, held in Addis Ababa on 8 and 9 March 2010;

5. *Takes note with appreciation* of the Ministerial Meeting on "enhancing the mobilization of financial resources for the development of the least developed countries", which was held in Lisbon on 2 and 3 October 2010;

6. *Looks forward* to the Ministerial Meeting on "Harnessing the positive contribution of South-South cooperation for the development of the least developed countries" to be hosted by the Government of India in New Delhi early in 2011;

7. *Welcomes* the establishment by the Secretary-General of the Group of Eminent Persons for the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

8. *Also welcomes* the appointment by the Secretary-General of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States as the Secretary-General of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

9. *Requests* the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, as the focal point for the preparations for the Conference, to ensure effective, efficient and timely preparations for the Conference and to further mobilize and coordinate the active involvement of the organizations of the United Nations system;

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[7] A/65/80-E/2010/77.

10. *Recognizes* the importance of the contribution of civil society actors at the Conference and during its preparatory process, and in this regard stresses the need for their active participation in accordance with the rules of procedure of the General Assembly;

11. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to organize, within existing resources, a day of informal interactive hearings with civil society actors in due time before the second session of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee, in consultation with Member States, in particular the least developed countries, the Bureau of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee, the Civil Society Steering Committee and the representatives of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, as appropriate;

12. *Invites* the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General of the Conference to preside jointly over the informal interactive hearings, and requests the President of the General Assembly to prepare a summary of the hearings, to be issued as a General Assembly document prior to the Conference;

13. *Invites* the President of the General Assembly to consult with the Bureau of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee, the Civil Society Steering Committee, the representatives of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and Member States, in particular the least developed countries, as appropriate, on the list of representatives of non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations that may participate in the informal interactive hearings with civil society, the meetings of the Civil Society Forum of the Conference and the Conference itself;

14. *Invites* all development partners and other relevant stakeholders, including the Member States, the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and other relevant international and regional organizations within their respective mandates, parliaments, civil society and non-governmental organizations, philanthropic organizations and the private sector, to continue to remain fully engaged in the preparatory process, including through organization of thematic pre-conference and parallel events, in order to ensure a successful outcome of the Conference, in line with its previous resolutions in this regard;

15. *Reiterates* the critical importance of the effective participation of Government representatives from the least developed countries in the meetings of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee and the Conference itself;

16. *Expresses its concern* about the insufficiency of resources in the Trust Fund for the Least Developed Countries and, while expressing its appreciation to those countries that have made voluntary contributions, urges Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, major groups and other donors to contribute to the Trust Fund in a timely manner in order to support the substantive preparations for the Conference as well as to support the participation of representatives of each least developed country in the preparatory process, and to defray the cost of participation of two representatives from each least developed country in the meetings of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee and the Conference itself;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the Conference and the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing

Countries and Small Island Developing States to intensify mobilization efforts to ensure sufficient extrabudgetary funding from all possible sources for the preparatory process and the Conference itself, and to provide information on the status of the Trust Fund;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with the assistance of concerned organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, in collaboration with the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, to take the necessary measures to intensify their public information efforts and other appropriate initiatives to enhance advocacy and public awareness in favour of the Conference, including by highlighting its objectives and its significance;

19. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a ten-year comprehensive report on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 to the Conference, identifying, inter alia, lessons learned and best practices as well as structural constraints and handicaps encountered, resource requirements and resource gaps in achieving the set objectives of the Programme of Action;

20. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the outcome of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the national transition strategies prepared by Governments of graduating countries and the support measures provided by development and trading partners for the States that have graduated or are graduating from least developed country status, in line with General Assembly resolution 59/209, including on the possible need and likely ways to reinforce the smooth transition;

22. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session an item entitled "Follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries".

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Groups of countries in special situations: specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation

Report of the Second Committee*

Rapporteur: Mr. Paul Losoko Efambe **Empole** (Democratic Republic of the Congo)

I. Introduction

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on agenda item 23 (see A/65/439, para. 2). Action on sub-item (b) was taken at the 21st and 30th meetings, on 28 October and 22 November 2010. An account of the Committee's consideration of the sub-item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/65/SR.21 and 30).

II. Consideration of draft resolutions A/C.2/65/L.8 and A/C.2/65/L.47

2. At the 21st meeting, on 28 October, the representative of Yemen, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Groups of countries in special situations: specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation" (A/C.2/65/L.8), which read:

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"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 58/201 of 23 December 2003, 60/208 of 22 December 2005, 61/212 of 20 December 2006, 62/204 of 19 December 2007, 63/228 of 19 December 2008 and 64/214 of 21 December 2009,

"*Recalling also* the United Nations Millennium Declaration,

"*Recalling further* the 2010 high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome,

"*Recalling* the Almaty Declaration and the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 63/2 of 3 October 2008, by which it adopted the Declaration of the high-level meeting of the sixty-third session of the General Assembly on the midterm review of the Almaty Programme of Action,

"*Recalling further* the Ezulwini Declaration adopted at the Third Meeting of Trade Ministers of Landlocked Developing Countries, held in the Kingdom of Swaziland on 21 and 22 October 2009,

"*Taking note* of the Communiqué of the Ninth Annual Ministerial Meeting of Landlocked Developing Countries, held at United Nations Headquarters on 24 September 2010,

"*Recognizing* that the lack of territorial access to the sea, aggravated by remoteness from world markets, and prohibitive transit costs and risks continue to impose serious constraints on export earnings, private capital inflow and domestic resource mobilization of landlocked developing countries and therefore adversely affect their overall growth and socio-economic development,

"*Expressing its concern* that inadequate transport infrastructure development and the deterioration of existing transport infrastructure remain a major obstacle to trade, while telecommunication and energy infrastructure is still insufficient and unreliable,

"*Expressing support* to those landlocked developing countries that are emerging from conflict, with a view to enabling them to rehabilitate and reconstruct, as appropriate, political, social and economic infrastructure and to assisting them in achieving their development priorities in accordance with the goals and targets of the Almaty Programme of Action,

"*Reaffirming* that the Almaty Programme of Action constitutes a fundamental framework for genuine partnerships between landlocked and transit developing countries and their development partners at the national, bilateral, subregional, regional and global levels,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action;

"2. *Reaffirms* the right of access of landlocked countries to and from the sea and freedom of transit through the territory of transit countries by all

means of transport, in accordance with the applicable rules of international law;

"3. *Also reaffirms* that transit countries, in the exercise of their full sovereignty over their territory, have the right to take all measures necessary to ensure that the rights and facilities provided for landlocked countries in no way infringe upon their legitimate interests;

"4. *Further reaffirms* its full commitment to address urgently the special development needs of and challenges faced by the landlocked developing countries through the full, timely and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action, as contained in its Declaration on the midterm review of the Almaty Programme of Action;

"5. *Notes with concern* that, despite the progress made in implementing the priorities of the Almaty Programme of Action, landlocked developing countries continue to be marginalized from international trade and face challenges in their efforts to establish efficient transit transport systems which prevent them from fully harnessing the potential of trade as an engine of sustained economic growth and development to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

"6. *Invites* Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, multilateral financial and development institutions and bilateral partners to speed up further implementation of the specific actions in the five priorities agreed upon in the Almaty Programme of Action and those contained in the Declaration on the midterm review in order to support the landlocked developing countries to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

"7. *Calls upon* the landlocked developing countries to take greater ownership of the Almaty Programme of Action by further mainstreaming it into their national development strategies;

"8. *Expresses its concern* that the geographical disadvantage of landlocked developing countries makes them vulnerable to external shocks, as recently evidenced by the impact of the global economic and financial crisis, which led to a reduction in export demand, falling commodity prices, trade financing difficulties, the contraction of investment flows, an increase in protectionism and a heightened risk of reduction in official aid flows, and invites the international community to provide new, additional and predictable development assistance to help landlocked developing countries to strengthen their resilience and protect the advances made towards the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and the priorities of the Almaty Programme of Action;

"9. *Recognizes* that the least developed members of the group of landlocked developing countries continue to face significant constraints in their development efforts owing to structural handicaps and impediments, and calls upon the international community to take concrete steps to address their special development needs and challenges in order to enable them to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

"10. *Also recognizes* that climate change is having a negative impact on landlocked developing countries, including through land degradation, desertification and deforestation, decreased availability of food and water, and destruction of the transport infrastructure, and urges development partners to provide financial, technological and capacity-building assistance to enable landlocked developing countries to address the challenges presented by climate change, in particular by putting in place effective adaptation strategies as a priority and appropriate mitigation actions, as well as by providing a special climate change financing facility for landlocked developing countries;

"11. *Further recognizes* the challenges presented by land degradation, desertification, deforestation and climate change, the negative impact that they have on each other, and the potential benefits of mutually addressing those problems and their impact on the availability of food and water and in terms of the destruction of transport infrastructure, and calls on the international community to continue to enhance support for the efforts of the landlocked developing countries to adapt to the adverse impact of climate change;

"12. *Encourages* the pertinent international organizations including the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Environment Programme and the regional commissions, and other relevant research institutions to assist the landlocked developing countries to conduct studies to better understand the implications of climate change for landlocked developing countries and to develop measures to counter its adverse effects;

"13. *Calls upon* development partners and multilateral and regional financial and development institutions to provide landlocked and transit developing countries with appropriate, substantial and better-coordinated technical and financial assistance, particularly in the form of grants or concessionary loans, for the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action, in particular for the construction, maintenance and improvement of their transport, storage and other transit-related facilities, including alternative routes, completion of missing links and improved communication and energy infrastructure, so as to promote subregional, regional and interregional projects and programmes;

"14. *Underscores* the importance of international trade and trade facilitation as one of the priorities of the Almaty Programme of Action, notes that the ongoing World Trade Organization negotiations on trade facilitation are particularly important for landlocked developing countries to gain a more efficient flow of goods and services as well as improved international competitiveness resulting from lower transaction costs, and calls upon the international community to ensure that the agreement on trade facilitation in the final outcome of the Doha Development Round contains binding commitments ensuring freedom of transit and exemptions from, or reduced, transit charges as well as the expedited movement, release and clearance of goods, with the ultimate objective of lowering transaction costs, inter alia by reducing transport time, and enhancing certainty in transborder trade;

"15. *Calls upon* development partners to effectively operationalize the Aid for Trade initiative, giving adequate consideration to the special needs and requirements of the landlocked developing countries, including capacity-building for the formulation of trade policies, participation in trade negotiations, implementation of trade facilitation measures, implementation of international agreements, investment in infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, and utilities and strengthening of productive capacities with a view to increasing the competitiveness of the products of landlocked developing countries in export markets;

"16. *Recognizes* that the economies of many landlocked developing countries are still reliant on a few export commodities and that their exports are not high-value, and urges the international community to help the landlocked developing countries to diversify their economic base, facilitate access to and encourage the transfer of technologies related to transit transport systems, including information and communications technology, and enhance value addition to their exports through development of their productive capacities;

"17. *Encourages* the further strengthening of South-South and triangular cooperation with the involvement of donors, as well as cooperation among subregional and regional organizations, in support of the efforts of landlocked and transit developing countries towards achieving the full and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action and, in that context, recognizes that broader and more effective cooperation among landlocked developing countries and between landlocked and transit developing countries is necessary to ensure a harmonized approach to the design, implementation and monitoring of trade and transport facilitation policy reforms across borders;

"18. *Underscores* the prominent role that foreign direct investment plays in accelerating development and poverty reduction through employment, the transfer of managerial and technological know-how and non-debt-creating flows of capital, as well as its key role in providing infrastructure for transport, telecommunications and utilities, and calls on capital-exporting countries to provide greater financial assistance and support to foreign direct investment-seeking efforts of landlocked developing countries by adopting and implementing economic, financial and legal incentives to encourage foreign direct investment flows to landlocked developing countries;

"19. *Calls upon* the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, the regional commissions, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and invites other international organizations, including the World Bank, the regional development banks, the World Customs Organization, the World Trade Organization, regional economic integration organizations, and other relevant regional and subregional organizations, to further integrate the Almaty Programme of Action into their relevant programmes of work, taking full account of the Declaration on the midterm review, and encourages them to continue, as appropriate, within their respective mandates, their support to the landlocked and transit developing countries, inter alia, through well-

coordinated and coherent technical assistance programmes in transit transport and trade facilitation;

"20. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the regional commissions to provide infrastructure development and connectivity and the integration of regional rail and road networks, and to strengthen the legal frameworks of landlocked developing and transit developing countries, and in that regard, notes with appreciation the continuing efforts being made by the United Nations;

"21. *Encourages* the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States and the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa to continue to ensure coordinated follow-up to and effective monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action, in line with General Assembly resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, and to step up its advocacy efforts directed towards raising international awareness and mobilizing resources, as well as to further develop cooperation and coordination with organizations within the United Nations system in order to ensure the timely and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action and the Declaration on the midterm review;

"22. *Welcomes* the establishment of the international think tank for the landlocked developing countries in Ulaanbaatar to enhance analytical capability within landlocked developing countries and to promote the exchange of experiences and best practices needed to maximize their coordinated efforts for the full and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action and the Millennium Development Goals, in that regard, also welcomes the endorsement of the final text of the draft multilateral agreement on the establishment of the international think tank for landlocked developing countries by the Ninth Annual Ministerial Meeting of Landlocked Developing Countries, and urges donors, the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa, the regional commissions, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other relevant international and regional organizations to assist the landlocked developing countries in achieving the objectives of the international think tank;

"23. *Encourages* development partners and the international financial and development institutions, as well as private entities, to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund established by the Secretary-General to support the activities related to the follow-up to the implementation of the outcome of the Almaty International Ministerial Conference;

"24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session an analytical report on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action and the Declaration on the midterm review;

"25. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the item entitled 'Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and

Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation'."

3. At its 30th meeting, on 22 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Groups of countries in special situations: specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation" (A/C.2/65/L.47), submitted by the Rapporteur of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.8.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.47 had no programme budget implications.

5. Also at the 30th meeting, the Rapporteur made a statement in the course of which he orally corrected paragraph 12 of the draft resolution (see A/C.2/65/SR.30).

6. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.47, as orally corrected (see para. 8).

7. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.47, draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.8 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

III. Recommendation of the Second Committee

8. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Groups of countries in special situations: specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 58/201 of 23 December 2003, 60/208 of 22 December 2005, 61/212 of 20 December 2006, 62/204 of 19 December 2007, 63/228 of 19 December 2008 and 64/214 of 21 December 2009,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1]

Recalling further the 2010 High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome,[2]

Recalling the Almaty Declaration[3] and the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries,[4]

Recalling also its resolution 63/2 of 3 October 2008, by which it adopted the Declaration of the high-level meeting of the sixty-third session of the General Assembly on the midterm review of the Almaty Programme of Action,

Taking note of the Ezulwini Declaration adopted at the Third Meeting of Trade Ministers of Landlocked Developing Countries, held in Swaziland on 21 and 22 October 2009,

Taking note also of the communiqué of the Ninth Annual Ministerial Meeting of Landlocked Developing Countries, held at United Nations Headquarters on 24 September 2010,

Recognizing that the lack of territorial access to the sea, aggravated by remoteness from world markets, and prohibitive transit costs and risks continue to impose serious constraints on the export earnings, private capital inflow and domestic resource mobilization of landlocked developing countries and therefore adversely affect their overall growth and socio-economic development,

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[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] See resolution 65/1.

[3] *Report of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 28 and 29 August 2003* (A/CONF.202/3), annex II.

[4] Ibid., annex I.

Expressing its concern that inadequate transport, telecommunications and energy infrastructures remain a major obstacle to trade and inhibit growth in landlocked developing countries,

Expressing support to those landlocked developing countries that are emerging from conflict, with a view to enabling them to rehabilitate and reconstruct, as appropriate, political, social and economic infrastructure and to assisting them in achieving their development priorities in accordance with the goals and targets of the Almaty Programme of Action,

Recognizing that the primary responsibility for establishing effective transit systems rests with the landlocked and transit developing countries,

Reaffirming that the Almaty Programme of Action constitutes a fundamental framework for genuine partnerships between landlocked and transit developing countries and their development partners at the national, bilateral, subregional, regional and global levels,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action;[5]

2. *Reaffirms* the right of access of landlocked countries to and from the sea and freedom of transit through the territory of transit countries by all means of transport, in accordance with the applicable rules of international law;

3. *Also reaffirms* that transit countries, in the exercise of their full sovereignty over their territory, have the right to take all measures necessary to ensure that the rights and facilities provided for landlocked countries in no way infringe upon their legitimate interests;

4. *Calls upon* landlocked and transit developing countries to take all appropriate measures, as set out in the Declaration of the high-level meeting of the sixty-third session of the General Assembly on the midterm review of the Almaty Programme of Action,[6] to speed up the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action, and calls upon the landlocked developing countries to take greater ownership of the Almaty Programme of Action by further mainstreaming it into their national development strategies;

5. *Calls upon* development partners and multilateral and regional financial and development institutions to provide landlocked and transit developing countries with appropriate, substantial and better-coordinated technical and financial assistance, particularly in the form of grants or concessionary loans, for the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action;

6. *Reaffirms* its full commitment to urgently address the special development needs of and challenges faced by the landlocked developing countries through the full, timely and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action,[4] as contained in its Declaration on the midterm review of the Almaty Programme of Action;[6]

7. *Acknowledges* that landlocked and transit developing countries in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America have strengthened their policy and governance

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[5] A/65/215.

[6] Resolution 63/2.

reform efforts and that development partners, including international financial and development institutions, have paid greater attention to the establishment of efficient transit systems;

8. *Notes with concern* that, despite the progress made in implementing the priorities of the Almaty Programme of Action, landlocked developing countries continue to be marginalized from international trade and face challenges in their efforts to establish efficient transit transport systems which prevent them from fully harnessing the potential of trade as an engine of sustained economic growth and development to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

9. *Invites* Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, multilateral financial and development institutions and bilateral partners to speed up further implementation of the specific actions in the five priorities agreed upon in the Almaty Programme of Action and those contained in the Declaration on the midterm review in order to support the landlocked developing countries in achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, in a better-coordinated manner, in particular for the construction, maintenance and improvement of their transport, storage and other transit-related facilities, including alternative routes, completion of missing links and improved communication and energy infrastructure, so as to promote subregional, regional and interregional projects and programmes;

10. *Expresses concern* that the economic growth and social well-being of landlocked developing countries remain highly vulnerable to external shocks and to the multiple challenges the international community faces, and invites the international community to assist landlocked developing countries in strengthening their resilience and protecting the advances made towards the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and the priorities of the Almaty Programme of Action;

11. *Recognizes* the challenges presented by land degradation, desertification, deforestation and climate change, the negative impact that they have on one another and the potential benefits of mutually addressing those problems and their impact on the availability of food and water, and calls on the international community to continue to enhance support for the efforts of the landlocked developing countries to address these challenges in an integrated manner, as appropriate;

12. *Encourages* the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the secretariat of the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the regional commissions, as well as relevant research institutions and pertinent international organizations, to assist the landlocked developing countries, as appropriate, to conduct studies in order to provide a better understanding of the implications of climate change for landlocked developing countries and to make recommendations in that regard;

13. *Underlines* the importance of international trade and trade facilitation as one of the priorities of the Almaty Programme of Action, notes that the ongoing

negotiations of the World Trade Organization on trade facilitation are particularly important for landlocked developing countries to gain a more efficient flow of goods and services as well as improved international competitiveness resulting from lower transaction costs, and calls upon the international community to ensure that the agreement on trade facilitation in the final outcome of the Doha Round fulfils the objective of lowering transaction costs by, inter alia, reducing transport time and enhancing certainty in transborder trade;

14. *Calls upon* development partners to effectively implement the Aid for Trade initiative, giving adequate consideration to the special needs and requirements of the landlocked developing countries, including capacity-building for the formulation of trade policies, participation in trade negotiations and implementation of trade facilitation measures, as well as the diversification of export products through private-sector involvement, including the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, with a view to increasing the competitiveness of the products of landlocked developing countries in export markets;

15. *Recognizes* that the economies of many landlocked developing countries are still reliant on a few export commodities, which often have low value addition, and encourages the international community to enhance efforts to support landlocked developing countries in diversifying their economic base, encourage, on mutually agreed terms, the transfer of technologies related to transit transport systems, including information and communications technology, and enhance value addition to their exports through development of their productive capacities;

16. *Encourages* the further strengthening of South-South and triangular cooperation, as well as cooperation among subregional and regional organizations, in support of the efforts of landlocked and transit developing countries towards achieving the full and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action;

17. *Recognizes* that broader and more effective cooperation among landlocked developing countries and between landlocked and transit developing countries is necessary to ensure a harmonized approach to the design, implementation and monitoring of trade and transport facilitation policy reforms across borders;

18. *Underlines* the prominent role that foreign direct investment plays in accelerating development and poverty reduction through employment, the transfer of managerial and technological know-how and non-debt-creating flows of capital, and recognizes the considerable role and potential of private-sector involvement in infrastructure development for transport, telecommunications and utilities for landlocked developing countries;

19. *Calls upon* the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, and invites other international organizations, including the World Bank, the regional development banks, the World Customs Organization, the World Trade Organization, regional economic integration organizations and other relevant regional and subregional organizations, to further integrate the Almaty Programme of Action into their relevant programmes of work, taking full account of the Declaration on the midterm review, and encourages them to continue, as appropriate, within their respective mandates, their support to the landlocked and transit developing countries, through, inter alia, well-coordinated and coherent technical assistance programmes in transit transport and trade facilitation;

20. *Welcomes* the efforts made by development partners and the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, in providing infrastructure development and connectivity and the integration of regional rail and road networks, and in strengthening the legal frameworks of landlocked developing and transit developing countries;

21. *Encourages* the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States to continue to ensure coordinated follow-up to and effective monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action, in line with General Assembly resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, and to step up its advocacy efforts directed towards raising international awareness and mobilizing resources, as well as to further develop cooperation and coordination with organizations within the United Nations system in order to ensure the timely and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action and the Declaration on the midterm review;

22. *Welcomes* the progress made since the establishment of the international think tank for the landlocked developing countries in Ulaanbaatar to enhance analytical capability within landlocked developing countries and to promote the exchange of experiences and best practices needed to maximize their coordinated efforts for the full and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action and the Millennium Development Goals, takes note, in that regard, of the endorsement of the multilateral agreement on the establishment of the international think tank for landlocked developing countries by the Ninth Annual Ministerial Meeting of Landlocked Developing Countries, and invites the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States and relevant organizations of the United Nations system, Member States, and relevant international and regional organizations, to assist the landlocked developing countries in implementing the activities of the international think tank;

23. *Encourages* development partners, including international financial and development institutions, as well as private entities, to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund established by the Secretary-General to support the activities related to the follow-up to the implementation of the outcome of the Almaty International Ministerial Conference;[3]

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session an analytical report on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action and the Declaration on the midterm review;

25. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the sub-item entitled "Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation".

United Nations A/65/440

General Assembly

Distr.: General
29 November 2010

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Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 24

Eradication of poverty and other development issues

Report of the Second Committee*

Rapporteur: Mr. Paul Losoko Efambe **Empole** (Democratic Republic of the Congo)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 17 September 2010, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled:

"Eradication of poverty and other development issues:

"(a) Implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017);

"(b) Industrial development cooperation"

and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

2. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on the item at its 16th and 17th meetings, on 21 October 2010. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/65/SR.16 and 17). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 2nd to 6th meetings, from 4 to 6 October (see A/C.2/65/SR.2-6). Action was taken on the item at the 21st and 28th meetings, on 28 October and 12 November (see A/C.2/65/SR.21 and 28). An account of the Committee's further consideration of the item will be provided in the addenda to the present report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

* The report of the Committee on this item will be issued in three parts, under the symbol A/65/440 and Add.1 and 2.

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Item 24
Eradication of poverty and other development issues

Letter dated 24 August 2010 from the representative of Brazil to the President of the General Assembly (A/65/336)

Letter dated 29 September 2010 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General (A/65/486)

Identical letters dated 28 October 2010 from the representative of Tajikistan to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (A/65/545-S/2010/558)

Letter dated 28 October 2010 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General (A/65/547)

Item 24 (a)
Implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) (A/65/230)

Report of the Secretary-General on the role of microcredit and microfinance in the eradication of poverty (A/65/267)

Item 24 (b)
Industrial development cooperation

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on industrial development cooperation (A/65/220)

4. At the 16th meeting, on 21 October, introductory statements were made by the Chief of the Social Perspective on Development Branch of the Division for Social Policy and Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (under sub-item (a)) and the Director and Representative of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to the United Nations and other international organizations (under sub-item (b)) (see A/C.2/65/SR.16).

5. At the same meeting, the Chief of the Social Perspective on Development Branch of the Division for Social Policy and Development and the Director and Representative of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to the United Nations and other international organizations responded to questions and comments made by the representatives of Saint Lucia and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (see A/C.2/65/SR.16).

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.10

6. At the 21st meeting, on 28 October, the representative of Morocco, on behalf of Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Portugal,

Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uruguay, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Promotion of ecotourism for poverty eradication and environment protection" (A/C.2/65/L.10).

7. At the same meeting, the representative of Morocco announced that Andorra, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Madagascar, Montenegro and Saudi Arabia had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

8. At its 28th meeting, on 12 November, the Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

9. Also at the 28th meeting, a statement was made by the representative of Morocco, in which he announced that Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Haiti, India, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Mauritania, Monaco, Nepal, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Seychelles, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Ukraine had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. Subsequently, Albania, Eritrea, Guinea-Bissau, Nicaragua, Oman, Panama and Uganda joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

10. Also at its 28th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.10 (see para. 12).

11. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of the World Tourism Organization (see A/C.2/65/SR.28).

III. Recommendation of the Second Committee

12. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Promotion of ecotourism for poverty eradication and environment protection

The General Assembly,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[1]

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[2] the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[3] the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[4] the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[5] the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development,[6] the outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development[7] and the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[8]

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 53/200 of 15 December 1998 entitled "Proclamation of 2002 as the International Year of Ecotourism",

Stressing that poverty is a multifaceted problem that requires a multifaceted and integrated approach in addressing its economic, political, social, environmental and institutional dimensions at all levels,

Stressing also that ecotourism can, in the framework of sustainable tourism, contribute to the fight against poverty, to protection of the environment and to promoting sustainable development,

Welcoming the efforts of the World Tourism Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Convention on Biological Diversity to promote ecotourism and sustainable tourism worldwide,

Welcoming also the efforts of the Marrakech Process on sustainable consumption and production, and in particular its task force on the sustainable

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[1] See resolution 60/1.

[2] See resolution 55/2.

[3] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[4] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[5] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[6] Resolution 63/239, annex.

[7] Resolution 63/303, annex.

[8] Resolution 65/1.

development of tourism, as a cross-sectoral example of more sustainable consumption and production practices,

Noting the initiatives launched and events organized at the subregional, regional and international levels in the field of ecotourism and sustainable development,

1. *Recognizes* that the development of ecotourism, in the framework of sustainable tourism, can have positive impacts on income generation, job creation and education, and thus on the fight against poverty and hunger, and can contribute directly to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

2. *Emphasizes* the need to maximize the economic, social and environmental benefits stemming from ecotourism activities in all countries, particularly in developing countries, including African countries, the least developed countries and small island developing States;

3. *Also emphasizes* that ecotourism can contribute to sustainable development, in particular environmental protection, and improve the well-being of local and indigenous communities;

4. *Recognizes* that ecotourism creates significant opportunities for the conservation, protection and sustainable use of natural areas by encouraging local and indigenous communities in host countries and tourists alike to preserve and respect natural and cultural heritage;

5. *Also recognizes* the potential of ecotourism to reduce poverty through improving individual livelihoods in local communities and to generate resources for community development projects;

6. *Underlines* in this regard the importance of establishing, at the national level and in accordance with national priorities, appropriate guidelines and regulations for promoting and supporting ecotourism and minimizing its potential negative impact, and encourages Member States to promote investment in ecotourism, in accordance with their national legislation, which may include the creation of small- and medium-sized enterprises and facilitating access to finance, including through microcredit initiatives for the poor, local and indigenous communities in areas with high ecotourism potential, including rural areas;

7. *Also underlines* the importance of conducting an environmental impact assessment, in accordance with national legislation, for the development of ecotourism opportunities;

8. *Stresses* that indigenous cultures, traditions and knowledge, in all their aspects, are to be fully considered, respected and promoted in ecotourism policy development, and underlines the importance of promoting the full participation and involvement of local and indigenous communities in decisions that affect them and of integrating indigenous and local knowledge, heritage and values in ecotourism initiatives, as appropriate;

9. *Emphasizes* the need for effective measures in the context of ecotourism initiatives to ensure the full empowerment of women, including equal participation of women and men at all levels and in decision-making processes in all areas;

10. *Calls upon* the United Nations system, in the context of the global campaign for the Millennium Development Goals, to promote ecotourism as an instrument that can contribute to achieving those Goals, in particular the Goals of eradicating extreme poverty and of ensuring environmental sustainability, and to support the efforts and policies of developing countries in this field;

11. *Encourages* the regional and international financial institutions to provide adequate support to programmes and projects related to ecotourism, taking into account the economic and environmental benefits of such activities;

12. *Recognizes* the role of North-South cooperation in promoting ecotourism as a means to achieve economic growth, reduce inequalities and improve living standards in developing countries, and also recognizes that South-South and triangular cooperation, as complements to North-South cooperation, have potential for promoting ecotourism;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit, at its sixty-seventh session, in collaboration with the World Tourism Organization and other relevant United Nations agencies and programmes, a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including recommendations on ways and means to promote ecotourism as a tool to fight poverty and promote sustainable development.

United Nations A/65/440/Add.1

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Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 24 (a)

Eradication of poverty and other development issues: implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)

Report of the Second Committee*

Rapporteur: Mr. Paul Losoko Efambe **Empole** (Democratic Republic of the Congo)

I. Introduction

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on agenda item 24 (see A/65/440, para. 2). Action on sub-item (a) was taken at the 28th and 33rd meetings, on 12 November and 1 December 2010. An account of the Committee's consideration of the sub-item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/65/SR.28 and 33).

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolutions A/C.2/65/L.38 and A/C.2/65/L.64

2. At the 28th meeting, on 12 November, the representative of Yemen, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)" (A/C.2/65/L.38), which read:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> "*Recalling* its resolutions 47/196 of 22 December 1992, 48/183 of 21 December 1993, 50/107 of 20 December 1995, 56/207 of 21 December 2001, 57/265 and 57/266 of 20 December 2002, 58/222 of 23 December 2003, 59/247 of 22 December 2004, 60/209 of 22 December 2005, 61/213 of 20 December 2006, 62/205 of 19 December 2007, 63/230 of 19 December 2008 and 64/216 of 21 December 2009,

* The report of the Committee on this item is being issued in three parts, under the symbol A/65/440 and Add.1-2.

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"*Recalling also* the United Nations Millennium Declaration, adopted by Heads of State and Government on the occasion of the Millennium Summit, as well as the international commitment to eradicate extreme poverty and to halve, by 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger,

"*Recalling further* the 2005 World Summit Outcome,

"*Recalling* its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 61/16 of 20 November 2006 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council,

"*Recalling further* its resolution 57/265 on the establishment of the World Solidarity Fund,

"*Welcoming* the poverty-related discussions in the annual ministerial reviews held by the Economic and Social Council, which play an important supporting role in the implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017),

"*Noting with appreciation* the ministerial declaration adopted at the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2006 of the Economic and Social Council on creating an environment at the national and international levels conducive to generating full and productive employment and decent work for all, and its impact on sustainable development, and also Economic and Social Council resolution 2010/25 of 23 July 2010 entitled 'Recovering from the world financial and economic crisis: a Global Jobs Pact',

"*Recalling* its resolution 63/303 of 9 July 2009 on the outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,

"*Recalling also* the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus,

"*Recalling further* the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly,

"*Recalling* the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome,

"*Underlining* the fact that, in the face of the current multiple, interrelated global crises and challenges, such as the financial and economic crisis, the food crisis, volatile energy and commodity prices and climate change, cooperation and increased commitment by all relevant partners, including the public sector, the private sector and civil society, are needed more than ever, and recognizing in this context the urgent need to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

"*Expressing concern* that, after the First United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) and five years from the 2015 target date of the Millennium Development Goals, while there has been progress in reducing poverty in some regions, this progress has been uneven and the number of

people living in poverty in some countries continues to increase, with women and children constituting the majority of the most affected groups, especially in the least developed countries and particularly in sub-Saharan Africa,

"*Recognizing* that rates of economic growth vary among countries and that these differences must be addressed by, among other actions, promoting pro-poor growth and social protection,

"*Concerned* at the global nature of poverty and inequality, and underlining the fact that the eradication of poverty and hunger is an ethical, social, political and economic imperative of humankind,

"*Reaffirming* that eradicating poverty is one of the greatest global challenges facing the world today, particularly in Africa and in least developed countries, and underlining the importance of accelerating sustainable broad-based and inclusive economic growth, including full, productive employment generation and decent work,

"*Recognizing* that mobilizing financial resources for development at the national and international levels and the effective use of those resources are central to a global partnership for development in support of the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

"*Recognizing also* the contributions of South-South and triangular cooperation to the efforts of developing countries to eradicate poverty and to pursue sustainable development,

"*Acknowledging* that good governance at the national and international levels and sustained and inclusive economic growth, supported by full employment and decent work, rising productivity and a favourable environment, including public and private investment and entrepreneurship, are necessary to eradicate poverty, achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and realize a rise in living standards, and that corporate social responsibility initiatives play an important role in maximizing the impact of public and private investment,

"*Underlining* the priority and urgency given by the Heads of State and Government to the eradication of poverty, as expressed in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

"1. *Reaffirms* that the objective of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) is to support, in an efficient and coordinated manner, the follow-up to the implementation of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, related to the eradication of poverty and to coordinate international support to that end;

"2. *Also reaffirms* that each country must take primary responsibility for its own development and that the role of national policies and strategies cannot be overemphasized in the achievement of sustainable development and poverty eradication, and recognizes that national efforts should be complemented by concrete, effective and supportive international programmes,

measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of developing countries, while taking into account national conditions and ensuring respect for national ownership, strategies and sovereignty;

"3. *Calls upon* the international community to address the root causes of extreme poverty;

"4. *Emphasizes* the need to accord the highest priority to poverty eradication within the United Nations development agenda, while stressing the importance of addressing the causes and challenges of poverty through integrated, coordinated and coherent strategies at the national, intergovernmental and inter-agency levels;

"5. *Reiterates* the need to strengthen the leadership role of the United Nations in promoting international cooperation for development, which is critical for the eradication of poverty;

"6. *Calls upon* the international community to continue to give priority to the eradication of poverty and calls upon donor countries to support national efforts of developing countries in this regard, through adequate predictable financial resources on a bilateral and multilateral basis;

"7. *Stresses* the importance of ensuring, at the national, intergovernmental and inter-agency levels, coherent, comprehensive and integrated activities for the eradication of poverty in accordance with the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields;

"8. *Reaffirms* the commitment to promote opportunities for full, freely chosen and productive employment, including for the disadvantaged, as well as decent work for all, with full respect for fundamental principles and rights at work under conditions of equity, equality, security and dignity, and also reaffirms that macroeconomic policies should, inter alia, support employment creation, taking fully into account the social and environmental impact and dimensions of globalization, and that these concepts are key elements of sustainable development for all countries and are therefore a priority objective of international cooperation;

"9. *Emphasizes* that education and training are among the critical factors in empowering those living in poverty, while recognizing the complexity of the challenge of poverty eradication, and in this regard recognizes the role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in particular its contribution to international advocacy for eradicating poverty by, inter alia, elaborating pedagogical tools for grass-roots organizations and policymakers;

"10. *Reaffirms* the need to fulfil all official development assistance commitments, including the commitments made by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015, and to reach the level of at least 0.5 per cent of gross national product for development assistance by 2010, as well as a target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to least developed countries;

"11. *Calls for* the speedy and effective operationalization of the World Solidarity Fund, stresses in this regard the need for the donor community to provide the necessary resources to fulfil the financial requirements of the Fund, and requests the Secretary-General to request the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to submit to the Economic and Social Council, starting from its substantive session of 2011, an annual progress report on the measures taken for the operationalization of the Fund;

"12. *Recognizes* that sustained and inclusive economic growth is essential for eradicating poverty and hunger, in particular in developing countries, and stresses that national efforts in this regard should be complemented by an enabling international environment;

"13. *Calls upon* Member States to continue their ambitious efforts to strive for more inclusive, equitable, balanced, stable and development-oriented sustainable socio-economic approaches to overcoming poverty and inequality;

"14. *Welcomes* the appointment of the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs as the coordinator for the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017);

"15. *Reiterates* its call to the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to consider activities to implement the Second Decade, in consultation with Member States and other relevant stakeholders;

"16. *Takes note* of the inter-agency system-wide plan of action for poverty eradication involving more than twenty-one agencies, funds, programmes and regional commissions, and requests the Secretary-General to provide details on the implementation of this plan of action to the Member States;

"17. *Recalls* its decision to convene, during its sixty-eighth session, a meeting of the General Assembly at the highest appropriate political level devoted to the issue of poverty eradication, and stresses that the meeting should be organized in the most effective and efficient manner;

"18. *Calls upon* Member States to continue to support the theme 'Full employment and decent work for all' for the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017);

"19. *Urges* the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to continue their joint activity to implement the Global Jobs Pact, in close cooperation with Member States, and taking into account their national development policies and priorities;

"20. *Urges* the international community and the United Nations system to implement the outcome of the United Nations Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development, in support of the objectives of the Second Decade;

"21. *Urges* the United Nations system to support Member States, at their request, in strengthening their macroeconomic policy capacity and national development strategies for achieving the objectives of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017);

"22. *Encourages* greater convergence and inter-agency collaboration in sharing knowledge, promoting policy dialogue, facilitating synergies, mobilizing funds, providing technical assistance in the key policy areas underlying the decent work agenda and strengthening system-wide policy coherence on employment issues, including through avoiding the duplication of efforts;

"23. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the item entitled 'Implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)', and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution."

3. At its 33rd meeting, on 1 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)" (A/C.2/65/L.64), submitted by the Rapporteur of the Committee on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.38.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.64 had no programme budget implications.

5. Also at the same meeting, the Rapporteur orally corrected the draft resolution by combining the fourth and fifth preambular paragraphs in a single preambular paragraph.

6. Also at its 33rd meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.64, as orally corrected (see para. 9).

7. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.64, draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.38 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

B. Draft decision proposed by the Chair

8. At its 33rd meeting, on the proposal of the Chair, the Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly take note of the report of the Secretary-General on the role of microcredit and microfinance in the eradication of poverty (A/65/267) (see para. 10).

III. Recommendations of the Second Committee

9. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 47/196 of 22 December 1992, 48/183 of 21 December 1993, 50/107 of 20 December 1995, 56/207 of 21 December 2001, 57/265 and 57/266 of 20 December 2002, 58/222 of 23 December 2003, 59/247 of 22 December 2004, 60/209 of 22 December 2005, 61/213 of 20 December 2006, 62/205 of 19 December 2007, 63/230 of 19 December 2008 and 64/216 of 21 December 2009,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration, adopted by Heads of State and Government on the occasion of the Millennium Summit,[1] as well as the international commitment to eradicate extreme poverty and to halve, by 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger,

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[2]

Recalling its resolutions 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals, 61/16 of 20 November 2006 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council, and 63/303 of 9 July 2009 on the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,

Recalling also its resolution 57/265 of 28 February 2003 on the establishment of the World Solidarity Fund,

Welcoming the poverty-related discussions in the annual ministerial reviews held by the Economic and Social Council, which play an important supporting role in the implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017),

Noting with appreciation the ministerial declaration adopted at the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2006 of the Economic and Social Council on creating an environment at the national and international levels conducive to generating full and productive employment and decent work for all, and its impact on sustainable development,[3] and also Economic and Social Council resolution 2010/25 of 23 July 2010 entitled "Recovering from the world financial and economic crisis: a Global Jobs Pact",

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[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] See resolution 60/1.

[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/61/3/Rev.1), chap. III, para. 50.

Recalling the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus,[4]

Recalling also the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development[5] and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly,[6]

Recalling further the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome,[7]

Underlining the fact that, in the face of the ongoing adverse impacts of the multiple, interrelated global crises and challenges, such as the financial and economic crisis, the food crisis, volatile energy and commodity prices and climate change, cooperation and increased commitment by all relevant partners, including the public sector, the private sector and civil society, are needed more than ever, and recognizing in this context the urgent need to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Expressing concern that, after the First United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) and five years from the 2015 target date of the Millennium Development Goals, while there has been progress in reducing poverty in some regions, this progress has been uneven and the number of people living in poverty in some countries continues to increase, with women and children constituting the majority of the most affected groups, especially in the least developed countries and in particular in sub-Saharan Africa,

Recognizing that rates of economic growth vary among countries and that these differences must be addressed by, among other actions, promoting pro-poor growth and social protection,

Concerned at the global nature of poverty and inequality, and underlining the fact that the eradication of poverty and hunger is an ethical, social, political and economic imperative of humankind,

Reaffirming that eradicating poverty is one of the greatest global challenges facing the world today, in particular in Africa and in least developed countries, and underlining the importance of accelerating sustainable broad-based and inclusive economic growth, including full, productive employment generation and decent work,

Recognizing that mobilizing financial resources for development at the national and international levels and the effective use of those resources are central to a global partnership for development in support of the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recognizing also the contributions of South-South and triangular cooperation to the efforts of developing countries to eradicate poverty and to pursue sustainable development,

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[4] Resolution 63/239, annex.

[5] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[6] Resolution S-24/2, annex.

[7] See resolution 65/1.

Acknowledging that good governance at the national and international levels and sustained and inclusive economic growth, supported by full employment and decent work, rising productivity and a favourable environment, including public and private investment and entrepreneurship, are necessary to eradicate poverty, achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and realize a rise in living standards, and that corporate social responsibility initiatives play an important role in maximizing the impact of public and private investment,

Underlining the priority and urgency given by the Heads of State and Government to the eradication of poverty, as expressed in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

1. *Reaffirms* that the objective of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) is to support, in an efficient and coordinated manner, the follow-up to the implementation of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, relating to the eradication of poverty and to coordinate international support to that end;

2. *Also reaffirms* that each country must take primary responsibility for its own development and that the role of national policies and strategies cannot be overemphasized in the achievement of sustainable development and poverty eradication, and recognizes that increased effective national efforts should be complemented by concrete, effective and supportive international programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of developing countries, while taking into account national conditions and ensuring respect for national ownership, strategies and sovereignty;

3. *Calls upon* the international community, including Member States, to address the root causes of extreme poverty and hunger;

4. *Emphasizes* the need to accord the highest priority to poverty eradication within the United Nations development agenda, while stressing the importance of addressing the causes and challenges of poverty through integrated, coordinated and coherent strategies at the national, intergovernmental and inter-agency levels;

5. *Reiterates* the need to strengthen the leadership role of the United Nations in promoting international cooperation for development, which is critical for the eradication of poverty;

6. *Calls upon* the international community to continue to give priority to the eradication of poverty and upon donor countries in a position to do so to support the effective national efforts of developing countries in this regard, through adequate, predictable financial resources on either a bilateral or a multilateral basis;

7. *Stresses* the importance of ensuring, at the national, intergovernmental and inter-agency levels, coherent, comprehensive and integrated activities for the eradication of poverty in accordance with the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields;

8. *Reaffirms* the commitment to promote opportunities for full, freely chosen and productive employment, including for the disadvantaged, as well as decent work for all, with full respect for fundamental principles and rights at work under conditions of equity, equality, security and dignity, and also reaffirms that macroeconomic policies should, inter alia, support employment creation, taking

fully into account the social and environmental impact and dimensions of globalization, and that these concepts are key elements of sustainable development for all countries and are therefore a priority objective of international cooperation;

9. *Emphasizes* that education and training are among the critical factors in empowering those living in poverty, while recognizing the complexity of the challenge of poverty eradication, and in this regard recognizes the role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in coordinating the Education for All partners and in promoting the development of sector-wide education policies by, inter alia, elaborating pedagogical tools for grass-roots organizations and policymakers;

10. *Recognizes* the role of other United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies, including the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Development Programme, in contributing to international advocacy for eradicating poverty, including through education and training;

11. *Reaffirms* the need to fulfil all official development assistance commitments, including the commitments made by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015 and to reach the level of at least 0.5 per cent of gross national product for development assistance by 2010, as well as a target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to the least developed countries;

12. *Welcomes* the increasing efforts to improve the quality of official development assistance and to increase its development impact, and recognizes that the Development Cooperation Forum of the Economic and Social Council, together with recent initiatives such as the high-level forums on aid effectiveness, which produced the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the 2008 Accra Agenda for Action,[8] make important contributions to the efforts of those countries which have made commitments to them, including through the adoption of the fundamental principles of national ownership, alignment, harmonization and managing for results, and bears in mind that there is no one-size-fits-all formula that will guarantee effective assistance and that the specific situation of each country needs to be fully considered;

13. *Resolves* to work to operationalize the World Solidarity Fund established by the General Assembly and invites Member States, international organizations, the private sector, relevant institutions, foundations and individuals to make voluntary contributions to the Fund, and requests the Secretary-General to include in his report on the implementation of the present resolution measures taken and recommendations to better operationalize the Fund;

14. *Recognizes* that sustained and inclusive economic growth is essential for eradicating poverty and hunger, in particular in developing countries, and stresses that national efforts in this regard should be complemented by an enabling international environment;

15. *Calls upon* Member States to continue their ambitious efforts to strive for more inclusive, equitable, balanced, stable and development-oriented sustainable socio-economic approaches to overcoming poverty and inequality;

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[8] A/63/539, annex.

16. *Recognizes* the appointment of the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs as the coordinator for the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017);

17. *Reiterates* its call to the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to consider activities to implement the Second Decade, in consultation with Member States and other relevant stakeholders;

18. *Takes note* of the inter-agency system-wide plan of action for poverty eradication involving more than twenty-one agencies, funds, programmes and regional commissions, and requests the Secretary-General to provide details on the implementation of the plan of action to the Member States;

19. *Reaffirms* the need to give the highest priority to its consideration of the question of poverty eradication, and in that regard recalls its decision, in resolution 63/230, as a contribution to the Second Decade, to convene, at its sixty-eighth session, a meeting of the General Assembly at the highest appropriate political level centred on the review process devoted to the theme relating to the issue of poverty eradication, and stresses that the meeting and the preparatory activities should be carried out within the budget level proposed by the Secretary-General for the biennium 2012-2013 and should be organized in the most effective and efficient manner;

20. *Calls upon* Member States to continue to support the theme "Full employment and decent work for all" for the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017);

21. *Notes with concern* the continuing high levels of unemployment as a consequence of the global financial and economic crisis, recognizes that decent work remains one of the best routes out of poverty, and in this regard invites donor countries, multilateral organizations and other development partners to continue to assist Member States, in particular developing countries, to adopt policies consistent with the Global Jobs Pact adopted by the International Labour Organization as a general framework within which each country can formulate policy packages specific to its situation and national priorities in order to promote a job-intensive recovery and sustainable development;

22. *Urges* the international community, including the United Nations system, to implement the outcome documents relating to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

23. *Also urges* the international community, including the United Nations system, to implement the Outcome of the United Nations Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development[9] in support of the objectives of the Second Decade;

24. *Calls upon* the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates and resources, to support Member States, at their request, in strengthening their macroeconomic policy capacity and national development strategies so as to contribute to achieving the objectives of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017);

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[9] Resolution 63/303, annex.

25. *Encourages* greater inter-agency convergence and collaboration within the United Nations system in sharing knowledge, promoting policy dialogue, facilitating synergies, mobilizing funds, providing technical assistance in the key policy areas underlying the decent work agenda and strengthening system-wide policy coherence on employment issues, including by avoiding duplication of effort;

26. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the item entitled "Implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)", and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

10. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Report of the Secretary-General on the role of microcredit and microfinance in the eradication of poverty

The General Assembly decides to take note of the report of the Secretary-General on the role of microcredit and microfinance in the eradication of poverty.[1]

[1] A/65/267.

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Eradication of poverty and other development issues: industrial development cooperation

Report of the Second Committee*

Rapporteur: Mr. Paul Losoko Efambe **Empole** (Democratic Republic of the Congo)

I. Introduction

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on agenda item 24 (see A/65/440, para. 2). Action on sub-item (b) was taken at the 21st and 33rd meetings, on 28 October and 1 December 2010. An account of the Committee's consideration of the sub-item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/65/SR.21 and 33).

II. Consideration of draft resolutions A/C.2/65/L.11 and A/C.2/65/L.45/Rev.1

2. At the 21st meeting, on 28 October, the representative of Yemen, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Industrial development cooperation" (A/C.2/65/L.11), which read:

> "*The General A*ssembly,
>
> "*Recalling* its resolutions 46/151 of 18 December 1991, 49/108 of 19 December 1994, 51/170 of 16 December 1996, 53/177 of 15 December 1998, 55/187 of 20 December 2000, 57/243 of 20 December 2002, 59/242 of 22 December 2004, 61/215 of 20 December 2006 and 63/231 of 19 December 2008 on industrial development cooperation,
>
> "*Recalling also* the United Nations Millennium Declaration, the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for

* The report of the Committee on this item is being issued in three parts, under the symbol A/65/440 and Add.1-2.

Please recycle

Development and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),

"*Recalling further* the 2005 World Summit Outcome and resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals,

"*Recalling* the 2010 High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome,

"*Recognizing* that industrialization is an essential driver of sustained economic growth, sustainable development and poverty eradication in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, including least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and African countries, through, inter alia, the creation of productive employment, income generation and the facilitation of social integration, including the integration of women into the development process,

"*Stressing* the importance of international cooperation to promote equitable and sustainable patterns of industrial development,

"*Recognizing* the role of the business community, the private sector, including microenterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises, in enhancing the dynamic process of the development of the industrial sector, and underlining the importance of the benefits of foreign direct investment in that process, subject to national sovereignty considerations and in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law,

"*Recognizing also* the important and positive role of cooperatives as vehicles for promoting small scale industry and for the implementation of the development goals in fields such as employment policy, social integration, regional and rural development, agriculture and environmental protection,

"*Recognizing further* the importance of the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms to the developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition as an effective means of international cooperation in the pursuit of poverty eradication and sustainable development,

"*Stressing* that positive industrial development has beneficial effects on social development, equitable economic growth and sustainable development objectives such as poverty eradication, and greater access to education and health care and employment opportunities,

"*Taking note* of the important role played by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, including in the development of the public and private sectors, productivity growth, trade capacity-building, corporate social responsibility, environmental protection, energy access, energy efficiency, the promotion of renewable energies, and the implementation of energy interconnection initiatives among developing countries,

"*Recognizing* that the ongoing change management programme of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization aims to enhance its capacity to achieve focused, effective and efficient development results,

"*Recognizing also* the important role of international cooperation in promoting the development of small and medium-sized enterprises and their integration in productive chains at regional and national levels,

"1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;

"2. *Reaffirms* the importance of the creation of wealth for poverty reduction and the support for the actions in favour of more vulnerable communities, especially with regard to women, through the development and strengthening of productive capacities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, including through the development of the private sector and entrepreneurship and through small and medium-sized enterprises, the promotion of agro-industry, enterprise upgrading, training, education and skills enhancement and an enabling environment for the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms, the flow of investments and participation in global supply chains;

"3. *Also reaffirms* the essential contribution of industrial development to sustained economic growth and social development and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and that in this regard it is important to promote sustainable development practices and eliminate wasteful and harmful current production and consumption patterns;

"4. *Stresses* the importance of access to modern forms of energy, advanced energy technology, including cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and the promotion of energy efficiency for advancing industrial development and for achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

"5. *Emphasizes* that, in order to set the right environment for fair and sustainable industrial development, the international community and the private sector should accelerate measures towards the development, transfer and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries, in affordable terms, as appropriate;

"6. *Emphasizes also* that each country must take primary responsibility for its own industrial development and that national efforts should be complemented by supportive global programmes, measures and policies aimed towards a multilateral trade regime that provides greater opportunities for developing countries to expand their industrial and other processed exports and to diversify and upgrade their export product mix, thereby strengthening their capacities and facilitating the structural transformation and diversification of their economies, and to expand the development opportunities of developing countries;

"7. *Calls for* the continuing use of official development assistance for sustainable industrial development, the achievement of greater efficiency and effectiveness of official development assistance resources and industrial development cooperation between developing countries and with countries with economies in transition;

"8. *Underlines* the importance of mobilizing resources for sustainable industrial development at the international and country levels to enhance the resilience of developing countries, and in this regard calls upon the international community to support national policies related to higher education, scientific, engineering and technical skills development and a technological infrastructure specific to their needs;

"9. *Calls for* the continuing use of all other resources, including private and public, foreign and domestic resources, for industrial development in the developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition;

"10. *Underlines* the importance of promoting the creation and development of small and medium-sized enterprises as a strategy to achieve industrial development, economic dynamism and poverty eradication, including through the mobilization of resources and measures to foster social inclusion and enable cooperatives to effectively compete in their markets, on equal terms with other forms of enterprise, in order to strengthen their positive role and their ability to act as vehicles for building or increasing small and medium-sized enterprises;

"11. *Recognizes* the key role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in promoting sustainable industrial development and in industrial development cooperation, and welcomes its clear programmatic focus on three thematic priorities, namely, poverty reduction through productive activities, trade capacity-building and environment and energy;

"12. *Calls upon* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to implement General Assembly resolution 62/208 of 19 December 2007;

"13. *Also calls upon* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to take appropriate action for the full implementation of General Assembly resolution 64/289 of 21 July 2010;

"14. *Welcomes* the increased cooperation of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO, the World Trade Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Intellectual Property Organization and the regional commissions, and invites the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to build and strengthen its partnership with other United Nations organizations having complementary mandates and activities, as well as with other entities including in the private sector, with a view to achieving greater effectiveness and development impact and promoting increased coherence within the United Nations system;

"15. *Takes note* of the importance placed by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on South-South cooperation, including triangular cooperation, inter alia, through its centres for South-South industrial cooperation and through the promotion of various forms of public and private

partnerships and the exchange of experience in private sector development, at the global, regional, subregional and country levels;

"16. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition in participating in productive activities, including in the agro-industrial sector, as well as to strengthen their capacity to engage in international trade through small and medium-sized enterprise development and to help them to meet international product and process standards;

"17. *Encourages also* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to promote environmentally sound and sustainable production, including through its programmes on cleaner production, industrial water management, industrial energy efficiency and the utilization of modern forms of energy for productive use, especially in rural areas, as well as through cooperating with United Nations and other organizations to promote global goals on access to modern forms of energy and on energy efficiency;

"18. *Welcomes* the continued support of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for the New Partnership for Africa's Development and other programmes of the African Union, aimed at further strengthening the industrialization process in Africa, inter alia, through its role as the convener of the industry, trade and market access cluster of the regional consultation meetings led by the Economic Commission for Africa;

"19. *Recognizes* the importance of industrial development in post-conflict countries, particularly through employment-generating activities and energy access, and encourages the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to assist in these efforts within its mandate, including, where applicable, by providing assistance in the implementation of the integrated peacebuilding strategies of the Peacebuilding Commission;

"20. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to strengthen its role in sustainable development and poverty eradication, through assisting developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to build human and institutional capacities, enhance international competitiveness, and promote investment and technology transfer in all sectors of priority to developing countries;

"21. *Stresses* the need for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to strengthen its role in sustainable development and poverty eradication and promote the development of competitive industries in the least developed countries, and in this regard encourages the Organization to assist them in building human and institutional capacities, enhance international competitiveness, promote investments and technology transfer and develop the agro-industrial sector;

"22. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to develop further each of its four capacities of technical cooperation, research and analysis, normative assistance and global forum activities, with the aim of enhancing the quality of the services it provides to developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

"23. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution."

3. At its 33rd meeting, on 1 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Industrial development cooperation" (A/C.2/65/L.45/Rev.1), submitted by the Rapporteur of the Committee on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.11.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.45/Rev.1 had no programme budget implications.

5. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.45/Rev.1 (see para. 7).

6. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.45/Rev.1, draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.11 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

III. Recommendation of the Second Committee

7. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Industrial development cooperation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 46/151 of 18 December 1991, 49/108 of 19 December 1994, 51/170 of 16 December 1996, 53/177 of 15 December 1998, 55/187 of 20 December 2000, 57/243 of 20 December 2002, 59/242 of 22 December 2004, 61/215 of 20 December 2006 and 63/231 of 19 December 2008 on industrial development cooperation,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development[2] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[3]

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome[4] and resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals,

Recalling the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome,[5]

Recognizing that industrialization is an essential driver of sustained economic growth, sustainable development and poverty eradication in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, including least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and African countries, through, inter alia, the creation of productive employment, income generation and the facilitation of social integration, including the integration of women into the development process,

Stressing the importance of international cooperation to promote equitable and sustainable patterns of industrial development,

Recognizing the role of the business community, including the private sector, in enhancing the dynamic process of the development of the industrial sector, underlining the importance of the benefits of foreign direct investment in that process, and recognizing also, in this regard, that an enabling domestic environment is vital for mobilizing domestic resources, increasing productivity, reducing capital flight, encouraging the private sector and making effective use of international

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[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[4] See resolution 60/1.

[5] See resolution 65/1.

investment and assistance and that efforts to create such an environment should be supported by the international community,

Recognizing also the important and positive role of small and medium-sized enterprise clusters and organizations in the social and solidarity economy field, including cooperatives, as vehicles for promoting small-scale industry and for the implementation of the development goals in fields such as employment policy, social integration, regional and rural development, agriculture and environmental protection,

Recognizing further the importance of the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms to the developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition as an effective means of international cooperation in the pursuit of poverty eradication and sustainable development,

Taking note of the important role played by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, including in the development of the public and private sectors, productivity growth, trade capacity-building, corporate social responsibility, environmental protection, energy access, energy efficiency, the promotion of renewable sources of energy, and the implementation of energy interconnection initiatives among developing countries,

Noting that the ongoing programme for change in and organizational renewal of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization aims to enhance its capacity to achieve focused, effective and efficient development results,

Recognizing the important role of international cooperation in promoting the development of small and medium-sized enterprises and their integration into productive chains at the regional and national levels,

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;[9]

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of the creation of wealth for poverty reduction and support for the actions in favour of more vulnerable communities, especially with regard to women, through the development and strengthening of productive capacities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, including through the development of the private sector and entrepreneurship, through small and medium-sized enterprises, and through the promotion of agro-industry, enterprise upgrading, training, education and skills enhancement and an enabling environment for the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms, the flow of investments and participation in global supply chains;

3. *Also reaffirms* the essential contribution of industrial development to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and that industrial development is a key driver of sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth as well as sustainable development, poverty eradication, income generation, greater access to education and health care, and productive employment opportunities in developing countries;

4. *Emphasizes* the need to promote, in the context of industrial development, gender equality and the empowerment of women at all levels and in decision-making processes;

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[9] A/65/220.

5. *Stresses* the importance of access to modern forms of energy and renewable energy, advanced energy technology, including cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and the promotion of energy efficiency for advancing industrial development and for achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

6. *Emphasizes* that, in order to create the right environment for sustainable industrial development, the international community and the private sector should accelerate measures to facilitate the development, transfer and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies, on mutually agreed terms, to developing countries, as appropriate;

7. *Also emphasizes* that each country must take primary responsibility for its own industrial development and that national efforts should be supported by development partners, as appropriate, and need to be complemented by a rules-based multilateral trading system that facilitates trade and provides opportunities for developing countries to expand their export product mix, strengthening their capacities and facilitating the structural transformation and diversification of their economies, which can help promote economic growth and development;

8. *Calls for* the continuing use of official development assistance for sustainable industrial development, the achievement of greater efficiency and effectiveness of official development assistance resources, and industrial development cooperation between developing countries and with countries with economies in transition;

9. *Underlines* the importance of mobilizing resources for sustainable industrial development at the country level;

10. *Calls for* the continuing use of all other resources, including private and public, foreign and domestic resources, for industrial development in the developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition;

11. *Underlines* the importance of promoting the creation and development of small and medium-sized enterprises as a strategy to achieve industrial development, economic dynamism and poverty eradication, including through the mobilization of resources and measures to foster social inclusion and enable cooperatives to effectively compete in their markets, on equal terms with other forms of enterprise, in order to strengthen their positive role and their ability to act as vehicles for building or increasing small and medium-sized enterprises;

12. *Recognizes* the key role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in promoting sustainable industrial development and in industrial development cooperation, and welcomes its clear programmatic focus on three thematic priorities, namely, poverty reduction through productive activities, trade capacity-building, and environment and energy;

13. *Calls upon* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to take an active role in implementing General Assembly resolution 62/208 of 19 December 2007, on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, and resolution 64/289 of 2 July 2010, on system-wide coherence;

14. *Welcomes* the increased cooperation of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization with the United Nations Conference on Trade and

Development, the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO, the World Trade Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Intellectual Property Organization and the regional commissions, and invites the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to build and strengthen its partnership with other United Nations organizations having complementary mandates and activities, as well as with other entities, including in the private sector, with a view to achieving greater effectiveness and development impact and promoting increased coherence within the United Nations system;

15. *Takes note* of the importance placed by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation, inter alia, through its centres for South-South industrial cooperation and through the promotion of various forms of public and private partnerships and the exchange of experience in private sector development, at the global, regional, subregional and country levels;

16. *Welcomes* the continued support of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for the New Partnership for Africa's Development,[7] the African Agribusiness and Agro-industries Development Initiative and other programmes of the African Union, aimed at further strengthening the industrialization process in Africa, through, inter alia, its role as the convener of the industry, trade and market access cluster of the regional consultation meetings led by the Economic Commission for Africa;

17. *Recognizes* the importance of industrial development in post-conflict countries, particularly through employment-generating activities and energy access, and encourages the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to assist in these efforts within its mandate, including, where applicable, by providing assistance in the implementation of the integrated peacebuilding strategies of the Peacebuilding Commission;

18. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition in participating in productive activities, including in the agro-industrial sector, as well as to strengthen their capacity to engage in international trade through small and medium-sized enterprise development and to help them to meet international product and process standards;

19. *Also encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to promote environmentally sound and sustainable production, including through its programmes on cleaner production, industrial water management, industrial energy efficiency and the utilization of efficient, modern and affordable forms of energy for productive use, especially in rural areas, as well as through cooperation with United Nations and other organizations to promote global goals on access to modern forms of energy and on energy efficiency;

20. *Further encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to strengthen its delivery of sustainable development and poverty eradication by assisting developing countries and countries with economies in

[7] A/57/304, annex.

transition, inter alia, making use of its network of centres, to develop sustainable human and institutional capacities and to enhance international competitiveness;

21. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to strengthen its delivery of sustainable development and poverty eradication and promote the development of competitive industries in the least developed countries, and in this regard encourages the Organization to assist them in building human and institutional capacities, enhance international competitiveness, promote investments and technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, and develop the agro-industrial, renewable energy, energy efficiency and pharmaceutical sectors;

22. *Also encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to develop its effectiveness in each of its four capacities of technical cooperation, research and analysis, normative assistance and global forum activities, with the aim of enhancing the quality of the services it provides to developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations A/65/441

General Assembly

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Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 25

Operational activities for development: operational activities for development of the United Nations system

Report of the Second Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Paul Losoko Efambe **Empole** (Democratic Republic of the Congo)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 17 September 2010, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled "Operational activities for development: operational activities for development of the United Nations system" and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 10th, 15th and 28th meetings, on 13 and 20 October and 12 November 2010. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/65/SR.10, 15 and 28). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 2nd to 6th meetings, from 4 to 6 October (see A/C.2/65/SR.2-6).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation on its sixteenth session;[1]

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of the funding of operational activities for development of the United Nations system for 2008 (A/65/79-E/2010/76);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (A/65/218);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "The role of the special representatives of the Secretary-

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 39* (A/65/39).

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General and resident coordinators" (A/65/394), and his comments and those of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination thereon (A/65/394/Add.1);

(e) Letter dated 29 September 2010 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General (A/65/486).

4. At the 10th meeting, on 13 October, introductory statements were made by the Director of the Office for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, and by the Executive Director of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (see A/C.2/65/SR.10).

5. At the 28th meeting, on 12 November, introductory statements were made by the Vice-Chair of the Joint Inspection Unit (by video link) and the Senior Adviser on Information Management Policy Coordination to the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination. At the same meeting, the Vice-Chair of the Joint Inspection Unit and the Senior Adviser on Information Management Policy Coordination responded to the comments made and questions posed by the représentatives of Cuba, the United States of America, the United Republic of Tanzania and Qatar (see A/C.2/65/SR.28).

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolutions A/C.2/65/L.2 and A/C.2/65/L.19

6. By its resolution 2010/23, the Economic and Social Council had recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution entitled "Renaming of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund to include the United Nations Office for Project Services". The draft resolution was reproduced in a note by the Secretariat (A/C.2/65/L.2) and read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 48/162 of 20 December 1993, in which it decided that the governing bodies of the United Nations Development Programme/the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Children's Fund shall be transformed into Executive Boards,

"*Recalling also* decisions 2008/35 and 2010/7 of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme,

"*Recalling further* its decision 48/501 of 19 September 1994, in which it decided that the United Nations Office for Project Services should become a separate and identifiable entity,

"*Reaffirming* the mandate of the United Nations Office for Project Services, in the context of coherence and the furtherance of United Nations objectives, to act as a service provider to the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, international and regional financial institutions, intergovernmental organizations, donor and recipient Governments and non-governmental organizations,

"*Reaffirming also* the role of the United Nations Office for Project Services as a central resource for the United Nations system in procurement and contracts management as well as in civil works and physical infrastructure development, including the related capacity development activities,

"*Recognizing* the potential for value-adding contributions that the United Nations Office for Project Services can make in providing efficient, cost-effective services to development partners in the areas of project management, human resources, financial management and common/shared services,

"1. *Welcomes* the current practice of a separate segment for the United Nations Office for Project Services during sessions of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund, and notes the desire of Member States to change the name of the Executive Board to include the United Nations Office for Project Services in its title;

"2. *Decides* that the name of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund is to be changed to the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services;

"3. *Also decides* that the functions of the Executive Board as set forth in General Assembly resolution 48/162 of 20 December 1993 apply mutatis mutandis to the United Nations Office for Project Services."

7. At the 10th meeting, on 13 October, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania made a statement (see A/C.2/65/SR.10) and orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) In the second preambular paragraph, the words "decisions 2008/35 and 2010/7" were replaced by the words "decisions 2008/35, 2009/25, 2010/7 and 2010/21";

(b) In the fourth preambular paragraph, after the words "service provider to", the words "the United Nations and" were added; and the words ", the private sector, foundations" were inserted after the word "Governments";

(c) In the sixth preambular paragraph, the words "development partners" were replaced by the words "development, humanitarian and peacebuilding partners".

8. At its 28th meeting, on 12 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Renaming of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund to include the United Nations Office for Project Services" (A/C.2/65/L.19), submitted by the Vice-Chair of the Committee, Jean Claudy Pierre (Haiti), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.2.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

10. Also at its 28th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.19 (see para. 17, draft resolution I).

11. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.19, draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.2 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

B. Draft resolutions A/C.2/65/L.4 and A/C.2/65/L.14

12. At the 15th meeting, on 20 October, the representative of Yemen, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Operational activities for development of the United Nations system" (A/C.2/65/L.4), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 62/208 of 19 December 2007, on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, 63/232 of 19 December 2008 and 64/220 of 21 December 2009, on operational activities for development, and 64/289 of 2 July 2010, on system-wide coherence, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 2010/22 of 23 July 2010, on progress in the implementation of resolution 62/208,

"*Recalling also* the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome,

"*Reaffirming* the importance of the comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development, through which the General Assembly establishes key system-wide policy orientations for development cooperation and country-level modalities of the United Nations system,

"*Acknowledging* the importance of delivering assistance in order to overcome the challenges to improving human life by implementing resolution 62/208,

"*Recalling* the role of the Economic and Social Council in providing coordination and guidance to the United Nations system so as to ensure that policy orientations established by the General Assembly are implemented on a system-wide basis in accordance with Assembly resolutions 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 61/16 of 20 November 2006 and 62/208, as well as other relevant resolutions,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of the funding of operational activities for development of the United Nations system for 2008, recalls the section of resolution 64/289 on improving the funding system of operational activities for development of the United Nations system for enhanced system-wide coherence, in particular paragraph 26, in which the Assembly stresses the need for adequate quantity and quality of funding for operational activities as well as the need to make funding more predictable, effective and efficient, looks forward to its implementation, and notes the progress made in broadening and improving reporting, in line with paragraph 28 of resolution 62/208;

"2. *Also takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women;

"3. *Recognizes* the importance of strengthening strategies of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, in order to contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in the short term, especially in least developed countries and other developing countries that are lagging behind in meeting the targets;

"4. *Takes note* of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the role of the special representatives of the Secretary-General and resident coordinators, and of the comments of the Secretary-General and the member organizations of the United Nations system thereon;

"5. *Also takes note* of Economic and Social Council decision 2009/214 of 22 July 2009 on operational activities for development and its resolutions 2008/2 of 18 July 2008, 2009/1 of 22 July 2009 and 2010/22 of 23 July 2010 on progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 62/208, and expresses appreciation for the guidance provided by the Council on the further implementation of resolution 62/208 as contained therein;

"6. *Recalls* General Assembly resolution 63/232 of 19 December 2008, in which it decided to hold its next comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system in 2012 and subsequent reviews on a quadrennial basis, and reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to postpone to its sixty-seventh session the submission, through the Economic and Social Council, of the comprehensive analysis of the implementation of Assembly resolution 62/208 to be prepared in accordance with the guidance contained in paragraph 143 thereof."

13. At its 28th meeting, on 12 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Operational activities for development of the United Nations system" (A/C.2/65/L.14), submitted by the Vice-Chair of the Committee, Jean Claudy Pierre (Haiti), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.4.

14. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

15. Also at its 28th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.14 (see para. 17, draft resolution II).

16. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.14, draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.4 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

III. Recommendations of the Second Committee

17. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
Renaming of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund to include the United Nations Office for Project Services

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 48/162 of 20 December 1993, in which it decided that the governing bodies of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Children's Fund shall be transformed into Executive Boards,

Recalling also its decision 48/501 of 19 September 1994, in which it decided that the United Nations Office for Project Services should become a separate and identifiable entity,

Recalling further decisions 2008/35 of 12 September 2008[1] and 2010/7 of 22 January 2010[2] of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund,

Reaffirming the mandate of the United Nations Office for Project Services as contained in Executive Board decision 2009/25 of 11 September 2009,[3] and further recalling the relevant provisions of Executive Board decision 2010/21 of 29 June 2010,[4]

Reaffirming also the role of the United Nations Office for Project Services as a central resource for the United Nations system in procurement and contracts management as well as in civil works and physical infrastructure development, including the related capacity development activities,

Recognizing the potential for value-adding contributions that the United Nations Office for Project Services can make in providing efficient, cost-effective services to partners in the areas of project management, human resources, financial management and common/shared services,

1. *Welcomes* the current practice of holding a separate segment for the United Nations Office for Project Services during sessions of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund, and notes the desire of Member States to change the name of the Executive Board to include the United Nations Office for Project Services;

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[1] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2008, Supplement No. 15* (E/2008/35), annex I.

[2] See DP/2010/16.

[3] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 15* (E/2009/35), annex I.

[4] See DP/2010/34.

2. *Decides* that the name of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund is to be changed to the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services;

3. *Also decides* that the functions of the Executive Board as set forth in General Assembly resolution 48/162 apply mutatis mutandis to the United Nations Office for Project Services.

Draft resolution II
Operational activities for development of the United Nations system

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 62/208 of 19 December 2007 on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, 63/232 of 19 December 2008 on operational activities for development, 64/220 of 21 December 2009 on operational activities for development of the United Nations system and 64/289 of 2 July 2010 on system wide coherence, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 2008/2 of 18 July 2008, 2009/1 of 22 July 2009 and 2010/22 of 23 July 2010,

Recalling also the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome,[1]

Reaffirming the importance of the comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development, through which the General Assembly establishes key system-wide policy orientations for development cooperation and country-level modalities of the United Nations system,

Acknowledging the importance of delivering assistance in order to overcome the challenges to improving human life by implementing its resolution 62/208,

Recalling the role of the Economic and Social Council in providing coordination and guidance to the United Nations system so as to ensure that policy orientations established by the General Assembly are implemented on a system-wide basis in accordance with Assembly resolutions 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 61/16 of 20 November 2006 and 62/208 and other relevant resolutions,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of the funding of operational activities for development of the United Nations system for 2008,[2] recalls the section of resolution 64/289 on improving the funding system of operational activities for development of the United Nations system and looks forward to its implementation, and notes the progress made in broadening and improving reporting, in line with paragraph 28 of resolution 62/208;

2. *Also takes note* of the report of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation on its sixteenth session;[3]

3. *Further takes note* of the report on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women;[4]

4. *Recognizes* the importance of strengthening strategies for the operational activities for development of the United Nations system, in order to contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, especially in the least developed countries and other developing countries that are lagging behind in meeting the targets;

5. *Takes note* of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the role of the special representatives of the Secretary-General and resident coordinators and of the

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[1] See resolution 65/1.

[2] A/65/79-E/2010/76.

[3] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 39* (A/65/39).

[4] A/65/218.

comments of the Secretary-General and the member organizations of the United Nations system thereon;[5]

6. *Also takes note* of Economic and Social Council decision 2009/214 of 22 July 2009 on operational activities for development and Council resolution 2010/22 on progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 62/208, and expresses appreciation for the guidance provided by the Council on the further implementation of Assembly resolution 62/208 as contained in Council resolution 2010/22;

7. *Recalls* that, in its resolution 63/232, the General Assembly decided to hold its next comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system in 2012 and subsequent reviews on a quadrennial basis, and reiterates the request to the Secretary-General to postpone to its sixty seventh session the submission, through the Economic and Social Council, of the comprehensive analysis of the implementation of Assembly resolution 62/208, to be prepared in accordance with the guidance contained in paragraph 143 of that resolution.

[5] A/65/394 and Add.1.

United Nations A/65/442

General Assembly

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Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 26

Agriculture development and food security

Report of the Second Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Paul Losoko Efambe **Empole** (Democratic Republic of the Congo)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 17 September 2010, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled "Agriculture development and food security" and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 20th, 21st, 27th, 28th, 32nd and 33rd meetings, on 28 October and 4, 12 and 30 November and 1 December 2010. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/65/SR.20, 21, 27, 28, 32 and 33). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 2nd to 6th meetings, from 4 to 6 October (see A/C.2/65/SR.2-6).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on agriculture development and food security (A/65/253);

(b) Note by the Chair of the Committee on World Food Security on the reform of the Committee and on progress made towards implementation (A/65/73-E/2010/51);

(c) Letter dated 29 September 2010 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General (A/65/486).

4. At the 20th meeting, on 28 October, an introductory statement was made by the Chief of the Policy Analysis and Networks Branch of the Division for Sustainable Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs; the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela made comments on the introductory statement (see A/C.2/65/SR.20).

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II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.16

5. At the 27th meeting, on 4 November 2010, the representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia introduced a draft resolution entitled "International Year of Quinoa, 2012" (A/C.2/65/L.16), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Noting* that quinoa is a natural food high in nutritional value,

"*Recognizing* that Andean indigenous peoples, through their traditional knowledge and practices of living well, in harmony with nature, have maintained, controlled, protected and preserved quinoa in its natural state, including its many varieties and landraces, as food for present and future generations,

"*Affirming* the need to focus world attention on the role that quinoa biodiversity plays, owing to the nutritional value of quinoa, in providing food security, food sovereignty and eradicating poverty in support of the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting on the Millennium Development Goals,

"1. *Decides* to declare 2012 the International Year of Quinoa;

"2. *Encourages* Member States and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, to make preparations for and identify possible initiatives at the local and national levels that can contribute to the success of the International Year of Quinoa;

"3. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to facilitate the implementation of the International Year of Quinoa, in collaboration with Governments, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Development Programme, the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research centres and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system, as well as indigenous peoples' organizations and non-governmental organizations;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report containing the state of preparations for the Year, taking into account the views and recommendations of Member States and of relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, as appropriate."

6. At its 32nd meeting, on 30 November, in the light of a statement made by the representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, the Committee took no action on draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.16.

B. Draft resolutions A/C.2/65/L.29 and A/C.2/65/L.61

7. At the 28th meeting, on 12 November, the representative of Yemen, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77

and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Agriculture development and food security" (A/C.2/65/L.29) which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Welcoming* the convening of the World Summit on Food Security in Rome from 16 to 18 November 2009,

"*Recalling* the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation), the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development, the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,

"*Recalling also* the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the World Food Summit Plan of Action, the Declaration of the World Food Summit: five years later, including the goal of achieving food security for all through an ongoing effort to eradicate hunger in all countries, with an immediate view to reducing by half the number of undernourished people by no later than 2015, as well as the commitment to achieving the Millennium Development Goals,

"*Reaffirming* the goal set out in paragraph 19 of the United Nations Millennium Declaration, to halve, by 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger,

"*Welcoming* the outcome of the seventeenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development on the thematic cluster of issues on agriculture, rural development, land, drought, desertification and Africa,

"*Taking note with appreciation* of the work undertaken by relevant international bodies and organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the World Food Programme, on agricultural development and enhancing food security,

"*Recognizing* the important role played by indigenous peoples and local communities, and their knowledge and practices, in preserving traditional crops and biodiversity for present and future generations as an important contribution to food security,

"*Recognizing also* the importance and positive role of cooperatives, small farmers and indigenous and local communities in developing countries as vehicles for the implementation of the development goals in such fields as employment policy, social integration, regional and rural development, agriculture and environmental protection,

"*Recognizing further* that agriculture plays a crucial role in addressing the needs of a growing global population and is inextricably linked to poverty eradication, especially in developing countries, and stressing that integrated and sustainable agriculture and rural development approaches are essential to achieving enhanced food security in an environmentally sustainable way,

"*Reaffirming* the right of everyone to have access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, so as to be able to fully develop and maintain his or her physical and mental capacities,

"*Expressing concern* that the number of people suffering from hunger and poverty now exceeds 1 billion, which is an unacceptable blight on the lives, livelihoods and dignity of one sixth of the world's population, mostly in developing countries, and noting that the effects of long-standing underinvestment in food security, agriculture and rural development have recently been further exacerbated by the food, financial and economic crises, among other factors,

"*Remaining concerned* that volatile food prices and the global food crisis pose a serious challenge to the fight against poverty and hunger and to the efforts of developing countries to attain food security and achieve the objective of reducing by half the number of undernourished people by no later than 2015, as well as other internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and reiterating that the global food crisis has multiple and complex causes and that its consequences require a comprehensive and coordinated response in the short, medium and long term by national Governments and the international community,

"*Remaining deeply concerned* that despite the recent fallback in world prices, domestic prices and price volatility remain high and poorer people are particularly affected by fluctuations in the prices of food and in the costs of inputs and transport,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

"2. *Welcomes* the note by the Chair of the Committee on World Food Security on the reform of the Committee and on progress made towards implementation and urges Member States to strongly support the reform process and the aims and endeavours of the Committee;

"3. *Reiterates* the importance of developing countries determining their own food security strategies, that food security is a national responsibility, and that any plans for addressing food security challenges and eradication of poverty in relation to food security must be nationally articulated, designed, owned and led, and built on consultation with all key stakeholders at the national level, and urges Member States to make food security a high priority and reflect this in their national programmes and budgets in accordance with national legislation;

"4. *Stresses* the need to strengthen international coordination and governance for food security, through the Global Partnership for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition, of which the Committee on World Food Security is a central component, and reiterates that it is essential to enhance global

governance, building on existing institutions and fostering effective partnerships;

"5. *Welcomes* the strengthening of cooperation between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme and all other relevant entities of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations, the international financial institutions and international trade, financial and economic institutions, in accordance with their respective mandates, in order to increase their effectiveness, as well as the strengthening of cooperation with non-governmental organizations and the private sector in promoting and strengthening efforts towards agriculture development and food security;

"6. *Reiterates* the need to adequately and urgently address agriculture development and food security in the context of national and international development policies;

"7. *Recognizes* the need to design a comprehensive and coordinated response to address the multiple and complex causes of the global food crisis, including the adoption of political, economic, social, financial and technical solutions in the short, medium and long term by national Governments and the international community, including for mitigating the impact of the high volatility of food prices on developing countries; the relevant United Nations organizations have an important role to play in this regard;

"8. *Underlines* the importance of enhancing synergies between agriculture, biodiversity, food security and development policies and strategies at both the national and international levels, including by prioritizing and mainstreaming agriculture and food security into development policies;

"9. *Stresses* that the need to increase the sustainable production and augment the availability and quality of food, including through long-term investment, access of smallholder farmers to markets, credit and inputs, improved land-use planning, crop diversification, commercialization, and development of an adequate rural infrastructure and enhanced market access for developing countries is critical to accelerating progress in order to achieve Millennium Development Goal 1;

"10. *Also stresses* the need to promote at all levels a strong enabling environment for enhancing agricultural production, productivity and sustainability in developing countries, including through public and private investment, land-use planning, efficient water management, adequate rural infrastructure, including irrigation, and developing strong agricultural value chains and improving access of farmers to markets and land and supportive economic policies and institutions at the national and international levels;

"11. *Further stresses* the need to promote the empowerment and participation of rural women as critical agents for enhancing agricultural and rural development and food security and to ensure their equal access to productive resources, land, financing, technologies, training and markets, and to take measures that ensure food security and nutrition for women;

"12. *Recognizes* the consequences of the global food crisis on the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in developing countries, especially in Africa, and calls for an integrated response by African countries and the international community, working in partnership to support integrated and sustainable agriculture and rural development approaches;

"13. *Also recognizes*, in this regard, the need for Africa to boost agricultural productivity, food production and regional food security, welcomes the strong leadership taken by African countries in undertaking initiatives to address the challenges of sustainable agricultural development and to achieve food security, such as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, that can provide a framework through which support for agriculture and food security can be coordinated, and calls upon the international community to support Africa in the implementation of the various programmes under the New Partnership for Africa's Development;

"14. *Stresses* the importance of food security and the need to strengthen the agricultural sector in Latin America and the Caribbean with a view to eradicating hunger and malnutrition and guaranteeing food security in the region, which is the aim of the Hunger-free Latin America and the Caribbean 2025 initiative;

"15. *Recognizes* the commendable achievement of Asia and the Pacific in its fight against hunger, but stresses that the region is still home to the majority of world hunger, and in this regard welcomes the initiatives taken by various regional and subregional organizations on the problem of hunger by addressing the interconnected challenges of food security, malnutrition, poor health care, adverse and unfair agriculture market conditions, weak infrastructure and environmental degradation;

"16. *Acknowledges*, in this regard, national and regional efforts by developing countries to implement long-term policies and measures that contribute to food security and agricultural development, such as the food security fund of the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America; the Regional Conference for Africa of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme of the New Partnership for Africa's Development; the Sirte Declaration on Investing in Agriculture for Economic Growth and Food Security adopted by the African Union; the Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; the Integrated Food Security Framework and Strategic Plan of Action on Food Security of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations; the Ministerial Meeting on Food Security of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum; the Pacific Food Summit on behalf of the Food Secure Pacific Working Group; the Hunger-free Latin America and the Caribbean 2025 initiative; the Regional Special Programme for Food Security of the Caribbean Forum of African, Caribbean and Pacific States; the Specialized Meeting on Family Farming of the Common Market of the South; the Regional Coordination Unit for the Regional Programme for Food Security of the Economic Cooperation Organization; the Initiative for Food Security of the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development; the Emergency Programme for Arab Food Security

launched at the Arab Economic and Social Development Summit, held in Kuwait on 19 and 20 January 2009; and the convening of an international summit on food security in Doha in 2011;

"17. *Recognizes* that South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation are useful instruments to increase the capacities of developing countries to share experiences on the aforementioned agricultural activities and to address related economic and social issues;

"18. *Requests* related United Nations organizations, funds and programmes, regions and subregions and the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation to support existing and new South-South cooperation initiatives that contribute to food security and agriculture development;

"19. *Notes* the challenges faced by indigenous peoples in the context of food security, and in this regard calls upon States to take special actions to combat the root causes of the disproportionately high level of hunger and malnutrition among indigenous peoples;

"20. *Calls for* international, regional and national efforts to increase the ability of the agricultural sector to predict, prevent and address the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events, especially floods and droughts, on agricultural production and food systems, and to enhance the ability of that sector to regain livelihoods and re-establish food productions;

"21. *Urges* Member States and international organizations to pursue policies and strategies that improve the functioning of domestic, regional and international markets and ensure equitable access for all, especially smallholders and women farmers from developing countries, notes the importance of non-trade-distorting special measures that are consistent with World Trade Organization rules aimed at creating incentives for smallholder farmers in developing countries to enable them to increase their productivity and compete on a more equal footing on world markets, and urges Member States to refrain from taking measures that are inconsistent with the rules of the World Trade Organization and that have adverse impacts on global, regional and national food security;

"22. *Recognizes* the need for substantial additional investment and better policies in support of smallholder agriculture to enable many of the poorest countries to reach the targets of Millennium Development Goal 1;

"23. *Also recognizes* the importance of agricultural investment, including foreign direct investment through, inter alia, the private sector, in enhancing agricultural development and food security and, therefore, calls on foreign investors to engage in agricultural practices in accordance with national legislation, taking into account national sovereignty over natural resources, environmental balance, as well as the importance of promoting the well-being and improving the livelihoods of the local community and indigenous peoples, as appropriate;

"24. *Further recognizes* the need to advance in the building of a well-functioning, universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system which promotes sustainable development as the best tool to achieve an effective agricultural trading system that ensures fair

prices and promotes farmer empowerment, transparency and an enhanced role for cooperatives and that ensures that developing countries can meet their rural development needs, and achieve food security and livelihood security for small farmers and indigenous peoples;

"25. *Calls on* Member States and relevant international organizations to take measures to ensure a sustainable trade policy that would be capable of stimulating balanced North-South trade and contributing to supporting small and marginalized producers in developing countries, and to identify the obstacles to trade that have the most serious impact on the world's poor;

"26. *Recognizes* the urgency of, and reaffirming its commitment to, reaching a successful and timely conclusion by 2010 to the Doha Round of World Trade Organization negotiations with an ambitious, comprehensive and balanced outcome as a key action to improve food security;

"27. *Calls for* the immediate elimination of all forms of agricultural subsidies and other market-distorting measures by developed countries, and urges the developed countries to demonstrate the necessary flexibility and political will to address meaningfully these key concerns of developing countries at the Doha Round of trade negotiations;

"28. *Welcomes* the commitments made at the Group of Eight Summit held in L'Aquila, Italy, from 8 to 10 July 2009, to act with the scale and urgency needed to achieve sustainable global food security, and calls for the timely realization of the commitments made by the countries represented at L'Aquila towards the goal of mobilizing 20 billion United States dollars over three years through this coordinated, comprehensive strategy focused on sustainable agriculture development;

"29. *Calls for* delivery on the commitments made to achieve global food security and the provision of adequate and predictable resources through bilateral and multilateral channels, including the commitments set out in the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative;

"30. *Recognizes* the role of indigenous communities and of the traditional seed supply systems of small farmers, in developing countries, in the conservation of biodiversity and food security, and urges Member States and international organizations to pursue policies and strategies to strengthen the farmer-based seed supply at the community level rather than to focus only on the modern commercial sector;

"31. *Encourages* international, regional and national efforts to strengthen the capacity of developing countries, in particular their small-scale producers, to enhance the productivity of food crops, and to promote sustainable practices in pre-harvest and post-harvest agricultural activities;

"32. *Underlines* the importance of promoting the creation and development of small and medium-sized enterprises as a strategy to achieve agriculture development and food security, economic dynamism and poverty eradication, including through, inter alia, the mobilization of resources and the adoption of measures to foster social inclusion, and of enabling cooperatives to effectively compete in the market, on equal terms with other forms of enterprise, with a view to strengthening their positive role and increasing their

potential to act as vehicles for building or increasing the number of small and medium-sized enterprises;

"33. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on development-related issues highlighted in the present resolution and the progress of the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit on Food Security;

"34. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the item entitled 'Agriculture development and food security', to be allocated to the Second Committee."

8. At its 33rd meeting, on 1 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Agriculture development and food security" (A/C.2/65/L.61), submitted by the Vice-Chair, Mr. Erik Lundberg (Finland), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.29.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

10. Also at the same meeting, the Vice-Chair orally corrected the draft resolution (see A/C.2/65/SR.32).

11. At the same meeting, the representative of France made a statement with regard to corrections to the French text of the draft resolution (see A/C.2/65/SR.32).

12. Also at the 33rd meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.61, as orally corrected (see para. 14).

13. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.61, draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.29 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

III. Recommendation of the Second Committee

14. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Agriculture development and food security

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration of the 2009 World Summit on Food Security, particularly the Five Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security,

Recalling also the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[1] Agenda 21,[2] the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,[3] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[4] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[5] the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[6] the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[7] the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus[8] and the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[9]

Recognizing the importance of the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa[10] and the ten-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008-2018),[11]

Recalling also the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the World Food Summit Plan of Action,[12] the Declaration of the World Food Summit: five years later,[13] including the goal of achieving food security for all through an

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[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] Resolution S-19/2, annex.

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[5] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[6] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[7] See resolution 60/1.

[8] Resolution 63/239, annex.

[9] See resolution 65/1.

[10] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

[11] A/C.2/62/7, annex.

[12] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the World Food Summit, 13-17 November 1996* (WFS 96/REP), part one, appendix.

[13] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the World Food Summit: five years later, 10-13 June 2002*, part one, appendix; see also A/57/499, annex.

ongoing effort to eradicate hunger in all countries, with an immediate view to reducing by half the number of undernourished people by no later than 2015, as well as the commitment to achieving the Millennium Development Goals,

Reaffirming the goal set out in paragraph 19 of the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[14] to halve, by 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger,

Welcoming the outcome of the seventeenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development on the thematic cluster of issues on agriculture, rural development, land, drought, desertification and Africa,[15]

Taking note with appreciation of the work undertaken by relevant international bodies and organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the World Food Programme, on agricultural development and enhancing food security and nutrition,

Acknowledging the work undertaken by the High-level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis,

Welcoming the outcome of the thirty-sixth session of the Committee on World Food Security,

Taking note of the ongoing process of developing principles for responsible agricultural investment that respects rights, livelihoods and resources, as well as of the inclusive process for the development of voluntary guidelines on the responsible governance of tenure of land and other natural resources,

Noting the holding of the Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development in Montpellier, France, from 28 to 31 March 2010,

Recognizing the importance of an enabling international and national environment to increase and sustain investment in the agriculture sector of developing countries and to create a more level playing field in agriculture through greater market access, substantial reduction of trade-distorting domestic support and the parallel elimination of all forms of export subsidies and disciplines on all export measures with equivalent effect in accordance with the mandate from the Doha Work Programme of the World Trade Organization,

Recognizing also the important role played by indigenous peoples and local communities, and their knowledge and practices, in the preservation, conservation and sustainable use of traditional crops and biodiversity for present and future generations as an important contribution to food security,

Recognizing further the importance and positive role of smallholder farmers, including women, cooperatives and indigenous and local communities in developing countries for the implementation of the development goals in such fields as employment policy, social integration, regional and rural development, agriculture and environmental protection,

Recognizing that agriculture plays a crucial role in addressing the needs of a growing global population and is inextricably linked to poverty eradication,

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[14] See resolution 55/2.

[15] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 9* (E/2009/29).

especially in developing countries, and stressing that integrated and sustainable agriculture and rural development approaches are therefore essential to achieving enhanced food security in an environmentally sustainable way,

Reaffirming the right of everyone to have access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, so as to be able to fully develop and maintain his or her physical and mental capacities,

Stressing the importance of the preservation of the natural resource base for food security,

Expressing concern that the number of people living in extreme poverty and hunger surpasses one billion, which is an unacceptable blight on the lives, livelihoods and dignity of many of the world's people, mostly in developing countries, and noting that the effects of long-standing underinvestment in food security, agriculture and rural development have recently been further exacerbated by the food, financial and economic crises, among other factors,

Reiterating that the multiple and complex causes of the global food crisis and its consequences require a comprehensive and coordinated response in the short, medium and long term by national Governments and the international community, and remaining concerned that volatile food prices and the ongoing effects of the global food crisis pose a serious challenge to the fight against poverty and hunger, as well as to the efforts of developing countries to attain food security and achieve the objective of reducing by half the number of undernourished people by no later than 2015, as well as to achieve the other internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Remaining deeply concerned that domestic prices and price volatility remain high and that poorer people are particularly affected by fluctuations in the prices of food as well as in the costs of inputs and transport,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[16]

2. *Welcomes* the note by the Chair of the Committee on World Food Security on the reform of the Committee and on progress made towards implementation of the reform,[17] and urges Member States to strongly support the reform process and the aims and endeavours of the Committee;

3. *Reiterates* the need to adequately and urgently address agriculture development and food security in the context of national, regional and international development policies;

4. *Also reiterates* the importance of developing countries determining their own food security strategies, that food security is a national responsibility and that any plans for addressing food security challenges and the eradication of poverty in relation to food security must be nationally articulated, designed, owned and led, and built on consultation with all key stakeholders at the national level, and urges Member States to make food security a high priority and reflect this in their national programmes and budgets;

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[16] A/65/253.

[17] See A/65/73-E/2010/51.

5. *Reaffirms* the importance of adopting forward-looking economic policies that lead to sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development, and which increase employment opportunities, promote agricultural development and reduce poverty;

6. *Recognizes* that a sense of urgency and a commitment to solving the global food crisis have served as catalysts for strengthening international coordination and governance for food security, through the Global Partnership for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition, of which the Committee on World Food Security is a central component, and reiterates that it is essential to enhance global governance, building on existing institutions and fostering effective partnerships;

7. *Welcomes* the strengthening of cooperation between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme and all other relevant entities of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations, the international financial institutions and international trade, financial and economic institutions, in accordance with their respective mandates, in order to increase their effectiveness, as well as the strengthening of cooperation with non-governmental organizations and the private sector in promoting and strengthening efforts towards agriculture development and food security;

8. *Recognizes* the need to support a comprehensive and coordinated response to address the multiple and complex causes of the global food crisis, including the adoption of political, economic, social, financial and technical solutions in the short, medium and long term by national Governments and the international community, including for mitigating the impact on developing countries of the high volatility of food prices and other agriculture commodity prices, and that the relevant United Nations organizations have an important role to play in this regard;

9. *Underlines* the importance of enhancing synergies between agriculture, biodiversity, food security and development policies and strategies at the national, regional and international levels, including by prioritizing and mainstreaming agriculture and food security into development policies;

10. *Stresses* the need to enhance agricultural production, productivity and sustainability, including through public and private investment, expanding the access of smallholder farmers to markets, credit, inputs, land, improved land-use planning, crop diversification and commercialization, sound water management, including efficient irrigation, water harvesting and storage, developing strong agriculture value chains, and investment in rural infrastructure, in order to reach the poverty and hunger targets of the Millennium Development Goals;

11. *Also stresses* the need to promote at all levels a strong enabling environment for enhancing agricultural production, productivity and sustainability in developing countries, including through enhanced market access for developing countries, and supportive economic policies and institutions at the national and international levels;

12. *Recognizes* the role of indigenous communities and small farmers' traditional seed supply systems, in developing countries, in the conservation of biodiversity and food security, and urges Member States and international organizations to pursue complementary policies and strategies to strengthen farmer-

based seed supply at the community level, as an important component of a competitive commercial seed industry;

13. *Also recognizes* the need for substantial additional investment and better policies in support of smallholder agriculture for many of the poorest countries to reach the poverty and hunger targets of the Millennium Development Goals;

14. *Further recognizes* the importance of agricultural investment, including foreign direct investment, through, inter alia, the private sector in enhancing agricultural development and food security as well as the need to promote responsible international investment in agriculture, and therefore calls for all investors to conduct agricultural practices in accordance with national legislation, taking into account national sovereignty over natural resources, environmental sustainability and the importance of promoting the well-being and improving the livelihood of the local communities and indigenous people, as appropriate;

15. *Promotes* research for food and agriculture, including research to adapt to and mitigate climate change, and access to research results and technologies at the national, regional and international levels, including through the international research centres of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, as well as other relevant international and regional research organizations;

16. *Encourages* expanded public investment and incentives for small-scale and marginalized producers, including women, in developing countries, to increase the production of a wide spectrum of traditional and other crops and livestock, and to accelerate the transition to sustainable production;

17. *Also stresses* the need to further promote the empowerment and participation of rural women as critical agents for enhancing agricultural and rural development and food security, ensuring their equal access to productive resources, land, financing, technologies, training and markets, and measures that ensure food security and nutrition for women;

18. *Recognizes* the consequences of the global food crisis on the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in developing countries, especially in Africa, and calls for an integrated response by African countries and the international community, working in partnership to support integrated and sustainable agriculture and rural development approaches;

19. *Also recognizes* the need for Africa to embark on a green revolution to help to boost agricultural productivity, food production and regional food security, welcomes the strong leadership taken by African countries in undertaking initiatives to address the challenges of sustainable agricultural development and to achieve food security, such as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, that can provide a framework through which support for agriculture and food security can be coordinated, and calls upon the international community to support Africa in the implementation of the various programmes under the New Partnership for Africa's Development;[18]

[18] A/57/304, annex.

20. *Acknowledges*, in this regard, national and regional efforts by developing countries to implement long-term policies and measures that contribute to food security and agricultural development;[19]

21. *Recognizes* that North-South cooperation, South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation are useful instruments to increase the capacities of developing countries, to share experiences on the aforementioned agricultural activities and to address related economic and social issues;

22. *Encourages* relevant United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, and the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation, within their mandates, as well as regions and subregions, to support existing and new South-South cooperation initiatives that contribute to food security and agriculture development;

23. *Stresses* the need to make special efforts to meet the nutritional needs of women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities, as well as those living in vulnerable situations, through targeted and effective programming;

24. *Encourages* efforts at all levels to establish and strengthen social protection measures and programmes, including national social safety nets and protection programmes for the needy and vulnerable, such as food and cash for work, cash transfer and voucher programmes, school feeding programmes and mother-and-child nutrition programmes;

25. *Notes* the challenges faced by indigenous peoples in the context of food security, and in this regard calls upon States to take special actions to combat the root causes of the disproportionately high level of hunger and malnutrition among indigenous peoples;

26. *Calls for* international, regional and national efforts to increase the ability of the agricultural sector to predict, prevent and address the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events, especially floods and droughts, on agricultural production and food systems, as well as to enhance the ability of that sector to regain livelihoods and food production;

27. *Urges* Member States and international organizations to pursue policies and strategies that improve the functioning of domestic, regional and international markets and ensure equitable access for all, especially smallholders and women farmers in developing countries, notes the importance of non-trade-distorting special measures that are consistent with World Trade Organization rules aimed at creating

[19] Such as the Latin American and the Caribbean without Hunger 2025 initiative, adopted at the twenty-ninth Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, held in Caracas from 24 to 28 April 2006; the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our Latin America food security fund; the Presidential Summit on Sovereignty and Food Security: Foods for Life, held in Managua on 7 May 2008; the Sirte Declaration on Investing in Agriculture for Economic Growth and Food Security, adopted at the thirteenth ordinary session of the Assembly of the African Union in Sirte, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on 3 July 2009; the Emergency Programme for Arab Food Security launched at the Arab Economic and Social Development Summit, held in Kuwait on 19 and 20 January 2009; the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Food Security Reserve; the Integrated Food Security Framework and Strategic Plan of Action on Food Security of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations; the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Ministerial Meeting on Food Security; the regional coordination unit of the Economic Cooperation Organization for food security; and the Pacific Food Summit on behalf of the Food Secure Pacific Working Group.

incentives for smallholder farmers in developing countries to enable them to increase their productivity and compete on a more equal footing on world food markets, and urges Member States to refrain from taking measures that are inconsistent with the rules of the World Trade Organization and that have adverse impacts on global, regional and national food security;

28. *Stresses* that a universal, rule-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system will promote agriculture and rural development in developing countries and contribute to world food security, and urges national, regional and international strategies to promote the participation of farmers, especially smallholder farmers, including women, in community, domestic, regional and international markets;

29. *Calls upon* Member States and the World Trade Organization to take measures to promote trade policies which would be capable of promoting further trade in agriculture products, identifying the obstacles to trade which have the most serious impact on the world's poor and contributing to supporting small and marginalized producers in developing countries;

30. *Recognizes* the urgency of, and reaffirming its commitment to, reaching an early and successful conclusion of the Doha Round of World Trade Organization negotiations with a balanced, ambitious, comprehensive and development-oriented outcome as a key action to improve food security;

31. *Welcomes* the commitments made at the Group of Eight Summit held in L'Aquila, Italy, from 8 to 10 July 2009, to act with the scale and urgency needed to achieve sustainable global food security, and calls for the timely realization of the commitments made by the countries represented at L'Aquila towards the goal of mobilizing 20 billion United States dollars over three years through this coordinated, comprehensive strategy focused on sustainable agriculture development;

32. *Calls for* delivery on the commitments made to achieve global food security and the provision of adequate and predictable resources through bilateral and multilateral channels, including the financial and policy commitments set out in the Aquila Initiative on Global Food Security;

33. *Encourages* international, regional and national efforts to strengthen the capacity of developing countries, in particular their small-scale producers, to enhance the productivity and nutritional quality of food crops, and to promote sustainable practices in pre-harvest and post-harvest agricultural activities;

34. *Underlines* the importance of promoting the creation and development of small and medium-sized enterprises as a strategy to achieve agriculture development and food security, economic dynamism and poverty eradication, including through, inter alia, the mobilization of resources to enable small-scale producers and cooperatives to compete effectively in the market, on equal terms with other forms of enterprise, in order to strengthen their positive role and increase their potential to act as vehicles for building or increasing the number of small and medium-sized enterprises;

35. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that a coordinated follow-up to the World Summit on Food Security is undertaken at the field level in

the context of the resident coordinator system, taking into account the coordinated follow-up to United Nations major international conferences;

36. *Invites* the Chair of the Committee on World Food Security to report, as part of the Committee's report to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the reform of, and on progress made towards achieving the vision of, the Committee;

37. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on development-related issues highlighted in the present resolution and on progress in the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit on Food Security;

38. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the item entitled "Agriculture development and food security", to be allocated to the Second Committee.